

Stephen St. Cantilie. angust 1918.

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## THE LATE LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLENNAN.



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LT.-COL. BARTLETT McLENNAN,

THE death of Lt.-Col. Bartlott McLennan Bartlett McLennan (briefly announced in our last issue) is a great loss not only to his own battalion, in which he was greatly beloved by officers and men, but also to the men, but also to the Canadian Army Corps, for he was an officer of outstanding ability. Born in Montreal some years ago, the was McLennan youngest son of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan and brother of the Hon. John S. McLennan, the He was un-Senator. married, and lived in Montreal with his two unmarried sisters. the business and social world of Montreal Col. McLennan was most prominent. He was president of the Mon-treal Transportation Company, which operates a large fleet of vessels in the lake carrying trade. He was a director of the Royal Trust Company and of many other Canadian business con-

cerns. Col. McLennan was a graduate of the R.M.C., Kingston, and was for some years on the engineering staff of the C.P.R. A keen soldier, he volunteered with the 42nd (Royal Lightenders of Canada). Battalian He was awarded the Highlanders of Canada) Battalion. He was awarded the D.S.O. for distinguished service at the third battle of Ypres, June 2 to 5, 1916, when the Germans made a most determined attack on the Canadians, who were then holding the salient. In the following month he met with a serious injury, his horse falling with him, which necessitated his return to England. Having fully recovered, he returned to France lest March, and shortly afterwards succeeded to the command of the 42nd.

Col. McLennan was well known in this country. He was very fond of hunting and polo, and was a member of the Montreal Hunt. In the winter of 1912-13 he spent several months hunting with various hunts in England and Ireland with Maj. II. B. MacDougall and Capt. A. E. Ogilvie, of

Col. McLennan will be missed by a wide circle of friends. Montreal. A born leader of men, of striking personality and appearance, and of very cheerful disposition, he won admiration and deep affection from all who had the good fortune to serve with him. They all knew that his heart was with the battalion,

# PROSPECTS FOR WORLD'S SERII

# FAMOUS INDIAN TEAM MEMORY

NEW YORK Aug. 3.—The war leaving its mark averywhere, has done away with customs a institutions here and there, working the process that the state of the rorking

charges in the second of the largest prome Charlerol.

"Is from Charlero

August 26.—British and French conquer Togoland. Battle of Tannen-

berg.
August 28.—British naval victory
off Heligoland.
August line Seine.

August 28.—British naval victory of Heligoland.
August 31. — Allies line Seine, larne and Meuse.
September 2.—Russians take Lem-

September 3.—French Government removed to Bordeaux. September 5.—Great Britain, France and Russia signed treaty not to make pages separately. Germans take

September 6-10.-Battle of the

September 6-10.—Battle of the Marne; victory for Allies.
September 8-10.—Germans retreat to the Aisne.
September 11.—Australians capture New Guinea and Bismarck Ar-

hipelago. September 15.—Battle of the Alsne

September 16.—Russian September 17.—Austrian army in Galicia routed.

22.—British cruisers sunk by

Galicia routed.
September 22.—British crulsers
Aboutht, Hogue and Creesy sunk by
submarine in North Sea.
September 27.—Successful invasion
of German South-West Africa by
Gen. Botha.
October 9-10. — Germans occupy
Antwerp.

Antwerp.
October 13.—Belgian Government moved to Havre. Germans occupy

Ghent.
October 14.—Allies occupy Ypres.
October 28.—De Wet's rebellion in
South Africa.
October 29.—Turkey begins war on

November 1.—German naval vic-intry off Coast of Chill. November 5.—Great Britain de-ares war on Turkey. Cyprus an-

clares war on Turac.

nexed.

November 7.—Japanese capture

Tsingtan.
November 20.—Failure of German
struggle toward Calals.
December 7.—Collapse of South African rebellion.
December 8.—British naval victory
off Falkland Islands.
December 9.—French Government
returns to Parls.
December 16.—German warships
bombard West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, killing 127 civilians.

December 17.—Egypt proclaimed a

British Protectorate.

December 24.—First German alr
raid on England.
December 25.—British air and sea

raid on Cuxhaven.

#### 1915.

Jan. 1—Russian victory in North Poland. H.M.S. Formidable torpedoed.

Jan. 24-British naval victory in North Sea, off Dogger Bank. Feb. 9—Canada's first contingent

arrives in France, Feb. 18—German official "block-ade" of British Isles commenced; submarines open campaign of piracy

and pillage.
Feb. 19-26—Allied Fleet attacks

Dardanelles.
March 1—Issue of British ordersin-council to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving

March 10-British capture Neuve

Chapelle. March 17-22 -- Russians capture Przemysł and strengthen hold in greater part of Gallcia; 126,000 pris-oners and 700 guns taken.

March 18—Loss of British battle-ships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet at the Dar-

# STAR-CRESCENT GAME SHOULD BE A HUMMER

Indians and Athletics meet in the first game of the regular City League double header at the Shamrock grounds to-morrow, and Crescents and Stars in the second. Judging from the rivalry existing in this organization at the present time, the punes should provide the biggest at-

November 10—Russian forces advancing on Teheran.
November 22—Turks routed at Ctesiphon, near Bagdad.
November 23—Fall of Mitroritza and Prishtina. Serbians retreat toward Albanian frontier.
November 30—Prizrend taken by Bulgarians.

Bulgarians.

December 1 — Gen. Townsheld forced to retreat from Ctesiphon, retires to Kut-el-Amara.

December 2—Fall of Monastir; conquest of Serbla completed.

December 7 — Germans capture

December 7 — Germans capture Ipek. Montenegro.
December 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
December 15—Sir John French retires from command of British torces in France and Flanders; succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
December 19—British forces with-

by Sir Douglas Haig.
December 19—British forces withdraw from Anzue and Sulva Bay.
December 30—Big P. and O. liner
Persia sunk by submarine in Mediterranean. British cruiser Natal
sunk in harbor by internal explosion.

#### 1916.

January 1—Canada pledged to send 500,000 to the front. January 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli. Battleship King Edward January Gallipoli. Battlesnip VII sunk by a mine. VII sunk by a Montenesto January 13—Austro-Germans cap-

Gallipon.

January 13—Austro-Germans capture Cettinic, capital of Montenegro.

January 23—Fall of Scutari.

January 22—Austrians occupy San

Giovanni di Medici, Albania.

February 16—Russians capture

Erzerum.
February 17—Kameroon conquered.
February 21—Battle of Verdun commenced.
February 26—Fall of Fort Donaumont, Verdun.
March 4—German raider Moewe reaches Germany again after destroying 50,000 tons of shipping, capturing 200 prisoners and £50,600 in gold.

gold. March 10-Germany declares war

on Portugal.

March 13—British occupy Moshi,
German East Africa.
March 14—British occupy Sollum,

Western Egypt.
March 19—Russians enter Ispahan,

March 24 -H.M.S. Sussex .torpe-

April 7-April 1 -Battle of St. Eloi. 17-Russians capture Tre-

April 24—Rebel rising begun in Ireland.

Ireland.

April 29—British force at Kut-elAmara surrenders to the Turks.

May 1—Irish rebellion ended.

May 4—Germany undertakes to
comply with United States suggestions regarding submarine warfare.

May 16—Great Austrian offensive
against Italians in Trentino.

May 19—Russians join British on
the Tigris.

May 24—British Military Service

the Tigris.

May 24—British Military Service
Bill (conscription) becomes law.

May 25—British victory at El Fas-

Soudan. ay 31—Naval battle off Jutland;

ser, Soudan.

May 31—Naval battle off Jutland;
British victorious.

June 2—Third battle of Ypres begins; Canadians heavily engaged.

June 4—Russian offensive in Voly-

June 5—Earl Kitchener lost with cruiser Hampshire off Orkney Isnia a.. June

lands. June 6-Italians stop enemy

Trentino.

June 11—Russians capture Dubno.

June 14—Allies' Economic Conference in Paris. June 18-Russians capture Czerno-

June 25-Russians in complete possession of Bukowing.

July 1—Battle of the Somme he-

July 1—Battle of the Somme be-gins; 10,000 prisoners taken. July 10—First phase of Somme battle ended by capture of Contalmaison.

THE CANADIAN LACROSSE TEAM THA



Dec. 30—Allies make joint reply to peace proposal from Germany, re-jecting it as a war manoguvre.

Jan, 1—Sir Douglas Haig created a Fleid-Marshal; British transport Iv-crnia torpedoed, 163 killed. Jan. 4—Capture of Dobrudja com-

capture Bralle,

pleted by Germans.

Jan. 5—Germans capture
Rumanian port on Danube.

Jan. 8—Germans capture

Jan. 8—Germans capture Serrth lines and 5,400 Rumanians. H. M. S. Cornwallis torpedoed; 13 killed. Jan. 9—Russian success before Riga; 32 guns taken. Jan. 10—British advance at Beaumont. Handlen the Aprendict of the Aprendict Service of the Apren ga; s. Jan.

mont-Hamel, on the Ancre.

Jan. 21-29—Successful British raids

mont-Hamel, on the Ancre.

Jan. 21-29—Successful British raids
on western front.

Jan. 31—Gormany, in note, to United States, declares intention of carrying on "unrestricted submarins
warfare" after Feb. 1; only one American ship per week to be allowed
to go to British Isles.

Feb. 3—United States severe diplomatic relations with Germany.
Feb. 6—Important British advance
on the Ancre.

on the Ancre.
Feb. 9—Austrians repulsed at Goi-

Feb. 15-Big German attack in

Feb. 15—Big German attact is Champagne. Feb. 23—British gains on Somme and Ancre. Feb. 24—Kut in Mesopotamia cap-tured by British; 1,700 prisoners. Feb. 25—Cunard liner Laconic

Feb. 28—Pursuit of Turks from Sunk.
Feb. 28—Pursuit of Turks from Kut; 28 guns taken.
March 1—German retreat on Ancre and on whole Somme front.
March 8—French recapture positions lost in Champagne.
March 11—Bagdad captured by British.

revolution, 12-Russlan

March 12—Russian revolution; Czar dethroned; provisional govern-ment in power. March 17—German retreat accen-tuated. British tako Bapaume. March 18—German destroyer raid

March Ment

March 18—German destroyer rate on Kent coast. March 19—French take Chauvy and Ham. French battleship Danton tor-pedoed, with loss of 296 men. March 27—French take Coucy For-

March 27-

est. British victory south of Gaza, in Palestine.

April 3—British advance southeast

of Arras, April 6—United States at war with Germany, April 9—Battle of Arras; 11,000 prisoners taken; Vimy Ridge stormed Canadians.

Suburbs of Lens taken by

April 14—Suburbs of Lens taken by British.
April 15—British transports Cameronia and Arcadian sunk with heavy loss of life.
April 16—Great French offensive between Solssons and Rhelms, on thirty-mile front; 10,000 prisoners.
April 17—French storm Moronvillers' heights, near Rhelms.
April 18 and following days—British victories in Mesopotamia; forces advance north of Bagdad.
April 23—British attack on Scarpe;

-British attack on Scarpe; April 23-

April 23—Driush attack on Scarpe; cond battle of Arras. April 28—British capture Arleux. May 3—Third battle of Arras besecond

-French capture Chemin des May 3-

6,000 prisoners. 9—Germans retake Fresnoy British.

May 14—British take Roeux, May 17—British take Bullecourt, May 19—Italians capture Monte Vodice.

May 23-Italians make great gains south of Gorizia, taking 10,000 pris-May 20--Brazil enters the war.

May 30—Fierce battle on Moron-villers ridge.

June 2—Canadians south of Lens

make important gains.

June 7—Messines Ridge taken by
British; over 6,000 prisoners.

Luca 10—Important Italian success

forces take Monte Banto, Goritz and

Cividale.
October 29—Whole Italian Isonzo line falls; Italians retreat to
Tagliamento River.
October 30—Austro-Germans take
Udine, British capture Passchendaele village, but are driven out.
November 1—British take Beersheba.

November 1—British take Beersheba.
November 0 — Italians abandon
Tagliamento line.
November 7—British take Gaza.
November 7—British take Gaza.
November 9—Gen. Diaz replaces
Gen. Cadorna as Italians commander-in-chief. Italians make stand on
Plave River, Inter-Allied Military
Council formed.
November 10 — British complete
conquest of Passchendaele Ridge.
November 10 to 13—Italians retreat along Plave River, AustroGermans followins.
November 15 to 18—Italians repulse attempts of enemy to cross
the Plave.
November 18—British take Jaffa.
November 20 — British drive on
Somme front.

November 20 — British surprise
Somme front
November 21 — British surprise
Germans in Cambral region, advancing five mile and taking thousands of prisoners.
November 22 — Germans retake
November 22 — Dame from British. - British surprise

sands of prisoners.
November 22 — Germans retake
Fontaine Notre Dame from British.
November 23-24—Battle of Cambrai continues.
November 26—French and British
reinforcements reach Italian lines.
November 30 — Germans drive
British back from their positions
about two miles, nearly to Bapaume-Cambrai road; British later
retake part of ground.
December 1—British regain neariy a mile of front lost near Gonzeaccourt.

zeaucourt.

December 3—Armistice arranged between Russians and Germans.

December 7—United States at war with Austro - Hungary. Rumania forced to join Russia in peace par-

ley.

December 10.—Capture of Jerusalem by British announced.

December 12. — Germans gain
ground in mass attacks near Cam-

bral.

December 17.—British Admiralty announces one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers sunk in North Sea by Germans. Two neutral merchantmen and a trawler also sunk off Tyne.

merchantmen and a trawler also sunk off Tyne.
December 20—Washington exposes plot engineered in Argentina by Count Luxburg for Latin-American League against United States.
December 22—Russo-Teuton peace parley opens at Brest Litovsk.
December 26—Retirement of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord and appointment in his place of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss.

#### 1918.

January 1 — Canadians re-occupy Lens sector. January 11—Germans at Brest-Lit-ovsk declare their "peace proposals"

withdrawn.

January 28—Two air raids on Lon

withdrawn.

January 28—Two air raids on London; 47 people killed.

January 29—Italians make important gains in Asiago Plateau.

January 30—Big air raid on Paris;

45 killed, 207 wounded.

February 2—Supreme War Council of Allies sits at Versalles.

February 3—Separation of Church and State in Russia; confiscation of all church property.

February 6—Transport Tuscanla, carrying United States troops, torpedoed off Irish Coast; 264 lives lost.

February 10—Russian peaco delegation at Brest-Litovsk declares was with Central Empires at an end and orders general demobilization.

February 15— Enemy destroyer raid Straits of Dover.

February 16-17— Enemy aircrait and London.

February 18—Central resume and

raid London.
February 18—Germans resume ac vance in Northern Russia, Kiev, cap tal of new Republic of Ukraine, cal

# COLONEL KILLED AND CLOCK STOPPED

Story of Death of Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan Told By Kiltie

Remembering the kindness and hospitality extended to them by the Khaki Club before they went overseas, numbers of the men of the 42nd Battalion have visited the club on Dorchester street. "We had many Dorchester street. "We had many happy times in the club annex on Bieury street during the spring and early summer of 1915," said Pte. Prevost, "also in the old club on Peel street." Prevost is of the original sand a half years in France. "I was and a half years in France. "I was one of the battalion scouts," he told first men to enter Mons on the day the armistice was signed." Prevost June, 1916, and the second time in the Amiens scrap in June, 1918. He doccasion. When Prevost returned to Montreal he found that his mother who is a widow, has been very ill me anything about it in her letters, said he, "but, then, I didn't tell her Another 42nd Kille, Corporal Grey, related an interesting incident in connection with the death D.S.O. According to the corporal of the spring of the clock was broken. The clock had stopped at 12 minutes spring of the clock was broken. The clock had stopped at 12 minutes past two, the identical time that two, the identical the much-loved colonel had been was beast two, the identical the much-loved colonel had been whiled.

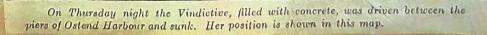
Staff Sergeant Turner, also of the day and silved.

Staff Sergeant Turner, also of the day and silved.

Staff Sergeant Turner, happy times in the club annex on

the same bomb which killed the gallant officer played havoc, by concussion, with the clock in the tower of an old chateau near by. An officer of Corporal Grey's company ordered a soldier to go and see what was the matter with the clock, as it had stopped. Climbing the tower the soldier found that the mainspring of the clock was broken. The clock had stopped at 12 minutes past two, the identical time that the much-loved colonel had been killed.





# COL. G. E. A. JONES DROPPED DEAD

Was Putting on Surplus in Quebec Church Last Night

QUEBEC, Feb. 4. — Col. G. E. A. Jones dropped dead here last night in the vestry of the Anglican Cathedral while in the act of putting on his surplice preparatory to entering

his surplice preparatory to entering the choir.

The deceased, who was an advocate by profession, was a graduate of Bishop's College School and Laval University. He devoted most of his life to military matters and entered the volunteer service in 1852 as second lieutenant in the Eighth Royal Rifles. He was a holder of a first class military service certificate and the long service medal. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Meighen, wife of Lieut-Col. Melshen, of Montreal; Miss Jones, of Quebec, and one son, Mr. Mervin Jones, of Quebec. Death is said to have been due to apoplexy. He was fifty-eight years of age.

#### DEATH OF MRS. ADAMI

#### Member of Distinguished Civil and Military Family

and Military Family

As the result of an illness which has lasted since last winter, Mrs. Mary Stuart Adami, wife of Laut-Colonel J. G. Adami, M.D., Firs., passed away yesterday at her home, 34 Macgregor street. Llout.-Colonel Adami, who went oversees with Canada's medical forces early in the war, returned to Montreal on October 16th on account of the gravity of his wife's illness, so that the family were reunited before the end came. Mrs. Adami is survived by her husband and two children, Isabel and Donald, both at home.

two children, Isabel and Donald, both at home.

Mrs. Adami was born in Montreal, and was married to Dr. Adami in 1894. She was a niece of Lord Mount-Stephen, and belonged to a family which has achieved eminence both in civil and military life. Her brother, Lieut.-Colonel George Cantlie, is now at the front in command of the 42nd Battallon, and another brother is Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Cantlie, of Winglieg. She was a daughter of James Alexander and Eleonora Simpson Cantlie, of Montreal.

#### DID NOT SUFFER

Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan Was Killed by Shrapnel

Further particulars of the death of Lieut.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S. O., have been received by Capt. A. E. Oglivie from his brother, Capt. C. L. Oglivie, who cables from France that Col. McLennan was killed in action by shrapnel, and did not suffer.



The English Distinguished Service Order.

# THE ATTACK (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. VOLUNTEERS.

H.M.S. Vindictive has passed out of the oruiser, which less than three weeks ago came limping back from her concrete-laden hull; athwart the harbour of Ostend. A new Vindictive will doubtless take early obsolescence, withstood the German guns early obsolescence, St. George's Day, and crowned her exploit by an act of self-immolation at honoured as that of the ship which, in the SO will be remembered in the list of British ships of war glorious adventure at Zeebrugge, now lies, the harbour age that overtakes warships of speedy progress hstood the German E place in the list of Br for all time the name The old premature old age tha rapidly in these days British Navy. her and but

hours of this morning lacks some of the most exploit by an act Ostend 17 days later.

MAJOR EIWARD CUTHBERT NORSWORTHY

Ja Battalion Poval Highlanders

Ja Battalion Poval Highlanders

Jan 18 Horres of Cambridge And Tato

John 18 Horres of Cambridge 20 May Tato

JULIO A CITION AT LANDERHARCE 20 MILLION

JOHN 18 HORRES OF THE TOTAL

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AND 18 HORRES OF THE THE TOTAL

MAPY JANE CUTHBERT NORSWORTHY

HIS HOTHER

BILD 28 TEE 1801 ASCD 20 YEARS

as richting in the Seaham Harbor, Durham. Thia- on the

RBOUR ENTRANCE

# VINDICTIVE SUNK BLOCK-SHIP. OBSTRUCTED

The operation designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge was successfully completed last night, when the obsolete cruiser H.M.S. Vindictive was sunk between The Scretary of the Admiralty issued following announcement yesterday afternoon

the piers and across the entrance of Ostend

Zeebrugge on April Vindictive had been filled with concrete Since the attack on harbour.

Our light forces have returned to their base with the loss of one motor-launeh, which had been damaged and was sunk by the orders fitted as a block ship for this purpose. of the Vice-Admiral to prevent into the hands of the enemy.

Our easualties were light.

OF

STORY

EAGER

#### DECORATIONS FOR AVIATORS.

New decorations have been instituted by the King for distinguished services by members of the flying forces. They are as follows:

- (1) Distinguished Flying Cross-For officers, for acts gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
- (2) Air Force Cross-For officers, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.
- (3) Distinguished Flying Medal-For non-commissioned officers and men, for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
- (4) Air Force Medal-for non-commissioned officers and men, for acts of courage and devotion to duty when flying, although not against the enemy.

The names of the first 70 to whom these decorations have been given are announced.



THIRTY YEARS AGO.

(From The Star Files, June 11, 1888.)

Montreal.—The annual inspection of the Royal Scots took place on the Champ de Mars. The officers on parado were Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, commanding Major Lyman, Capt. and Adjt. Strathy and Lydon, Capt. Foulis, paymaster; Capt. Foster, quartermaster; Capts, Hood, Blaiklock, Ibbotson, Gault, McLennan and Vaughan; Lieuts. Linton, Cantile, J. Ibbotson, Cameron, Rankin r. Miller.



# TIMILED

the law. T. Gibbs and of Mrs. Gibbs, of Buckinsham, Que. Only relatives will be present at the wedding. Easter lilles, snap-dragon and palms will form the decorations in the church, and the ceremony will be performed by His Lordship Bishop Farthing, assisted by the Rev. Canon Shatford. Miss Jones will be given away by her uncle, Mr. Arthur J. D. Campbell, and attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Sibyl Spain, of Quebec, and Miss Mary Gibbs, of Buckingham, Que., sister of the bridegroom; there wil also be four little flower girls, the bride's niece, Miss Frances Meighen, Miss Cella Cantile and the Misses Lucy and Madelaine Joly de Lothiniere. The bride is wearing a gown of white satin with court train and overdress of chiffon, embroidered in pearls. Her tulle vell arranged with orange blossoms, and she will carry a bouquet of white irises and wear the bridegroom's gift, a diamond and sapphire ring set in platinum. Both bridesmaids will wear gowns of peach colored Georgette, embroidered in white beads, with black picture hats, and carry bouquets of Mauve irises, the flower sirls wearing white satin Victorian dresses with lace caps and carrying Easter lilies. Mr. John Bankier, of Hamilton, Ont., its to be the best man, find the ushers are Mr. Jack Peters, of New York, Mr. St. Clair card and Capt. Stanley Lindssy. The relatives of the bride and bridegroom who will be present include Mrs. G. Allan Jones, mother of the bride, wearing black embroidered chiffon with black hat trimmed with ospreys, and a corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. F. S. Meighen, sister of the bride, wearing black mbroidered chiffon with a grey hat trimmed with blue ostrich tips, moleskin furs and corsage bouquet of red roses. Mrs. W. Darling Campbell, of Quebec, grandmother of the bride, wearing champaigne Georgette with tunic embroidered in white beads and hat to match, trimmed with a bird of paradise. lace and amethyst bonnet and corsage bouquet of orchids. Mrs. George S. Cantile wearing champaigne Georgette with tunic embroidered in white beads and hat to match, trimmed with a bird of paradise. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank S. Meighen and Brig.-General Meighen, 245 Drummond street, which is beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink sweet peas and snapdraggon in the dining room, and irises in the drawing room, while hydranges are forming the decorations in the halls. Mr. Gibbs and his bride will spend their honeymoon in New York and Philadelphia. Going away, the bride will wear a suit of navy blue serge with hat to match and taupe fox furs. On their return they will reside at 220 Peel street. Out-of-town guests also include Mrs. Joly de Lothiniere and Mrs. Walter Ray, of Quebec, and Mr. Arthur E. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, uncle of the bridegroom.

THE CRUMBLING LINE ORTH Ostend ANTY Nieuport Chent Dunkirk

Chance Sal ace

bridegroom.

# COL. G. E. A. JONES DROPPED DEAD

Was Putting - Surpl-

DEATH OF MRS. ADAMI

Member of Distinguished Civil and Military Family

As the result of an illness which has lasted since last winter, Mrs. Mary Study.

#### DID NOT SUFFER

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Further particulars of the death of Lieut. Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S. O., have been received by Capt. A. E. Oglivie from his brother, Capt. C. L. Oglivie who cables from

# BRAMSHOT AMAY 8.

COL CANTLIE WOUNDED Montreal Highlanders

Action on Friday

Special Cable from The Gazette's Resident Staff Correspondent.

London, September 20.—Lieut.-Col. Cantlie, of the Montreal Highlanders, vas slightly wounded while in action with his battallon (a Friday, but he is still on duty

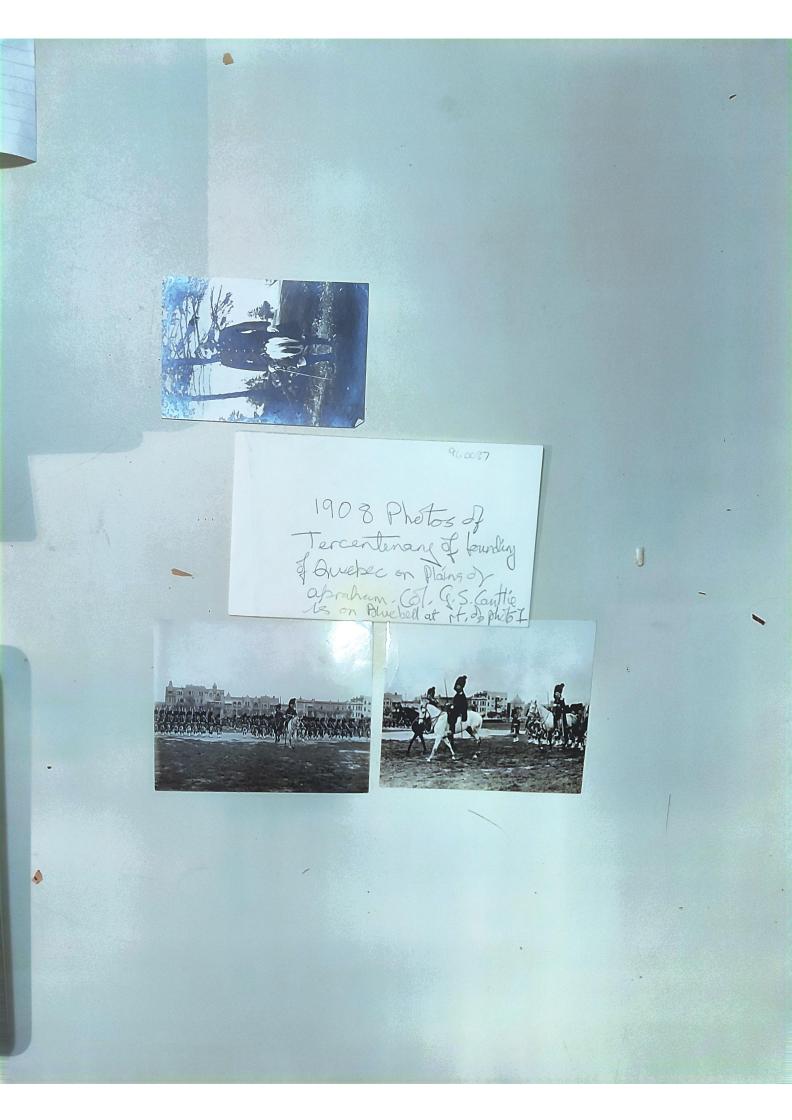


PRESENTS FATHER WITH SONS MEDAL

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at military head-quarters when Major-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., presented to A. G. Military Medal won by his son, Lance-Corp. Frank Lambert, for gallantry displayed at Vimy Ridge last April. Corp. Lambert was seriously wounded during that engagement, and died shortly afterwards. General Wilson called the headquarters' staff to his office for the presentation, and on giving the medal to Mr. Lambert. Lambert, of 28 Guilbeault street, the on giving the medal to Mr. Lambert, on giving the medal to Mr. Lambert, he conveyed the sympathies of the Governor-General and the Minister of Militia, as well as his own, at the death of his gallant son.

Lance-Corp. Lambert went overseas early in the war with the 42nd.

Highlanders, and the service for which he was awarded the medal was for rendering the greatest assistance to the battalion's medical officer. When he was wounded he was ac-



# SOME FAMOUS DATES OF THE WAR

(Continued from page five)

(Continued from page five)
May 8-9—Heavy German attacks
on Ypres front are repulsed.
May 10—German naval base at
Ostend blocked by sinking, by British naval forces, of obsolete British
cruiser Vindictive, loaded with cement, across entrance to harbor.
May 11—French capture important
positions south of Kemmel.
May 12—Desperate attempt by
Austrians to recover Monto Corne
repulsed by Italians.
May 14—Italian naval units enter
port of Pola and torpedo Austrian
battleship.
May 18—Australians gain ground
on Amiens front.

hattleship,
May 18—Australians gain ground
on Amichs front.
May 19—Fifty-four people killed
and 179 injured in German air raid
over London. German aviators drop
bombs on hospitals behind British
lines in France, killing over \$00 persons.

May 20-French advance on front

of over two miles west of Kemmel, May 27—Germans resume offensive along entire western front. Italians launch blow at Austrians northeast

of Lake Garda.

May 28—Germans cross Rive.

Aisne; Allies forced back but line

fighting on

May 29—Desperate fighting on
Alsne front, Allies still giving ground
to enemy when outnumbered; Germans occupy Solssons.

May 30—Germans held at Solssons

May 30—Germans held at Solssons and Rheims, striking southward to-ward River Marne, May 31—Germans reach River

Marne.

June 1. — Germans push back
French, gaining several villages on
road from Solssons to Chateau

Thierry.
June 2-June 2.—German submarines raid New Jersey Coast, sinking many ves-

sels. - Enemy's progress June checked by British, French and Americans.

June 6 .- Allies occupy high ground and villages near Chateau Thierry; British repulse violent attack near Rheims.

June 7.—Allies advance two miles on front of six miles in Chateau

Thierry region.

June 7.—Germans resume drive on front between Noyan and French

French front between Noyan and Montdidier.

June 10-11-12. — Germans capture much ground on Noyan-Montdidier front, but French turn on them and inflict severe defeat, retaking lost ground and capturing prisoners and

June 14. — German offensive on Montdidier front checked at every point.

June 15.-Austrians open great offensive on Italian front; cross River

June 18.—Allied troops on Italian front repulse Austrians at every point, regaining lost ground, inflicting heavy losses and capturing many

prisoners,
June 19.—Germans make powerful attack on Rhelms front; repulsed by

French.
June 22.—Austrians begin to retreat from Plave River, leaving big

June 24.—Austrians in full retreat before Italians; 45,000 prisoners taken.

June 25.—Italians drive Austrians from entire west bank of Plays

June 27 .- Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle sunk by German submarine, 70 miles off Irlsh coast; 254 lives lost.

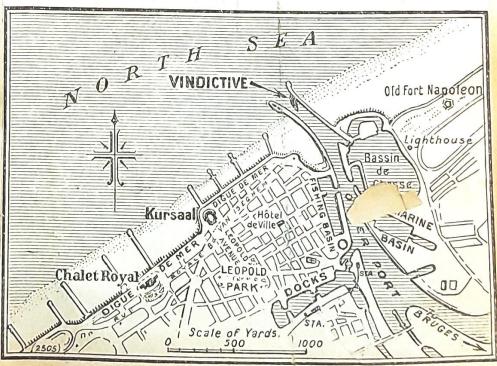
June 28.—British, in surprised at-tack on three mile front near Beth-tack on three mile; French, north

#### THE CRUMBLING LINE

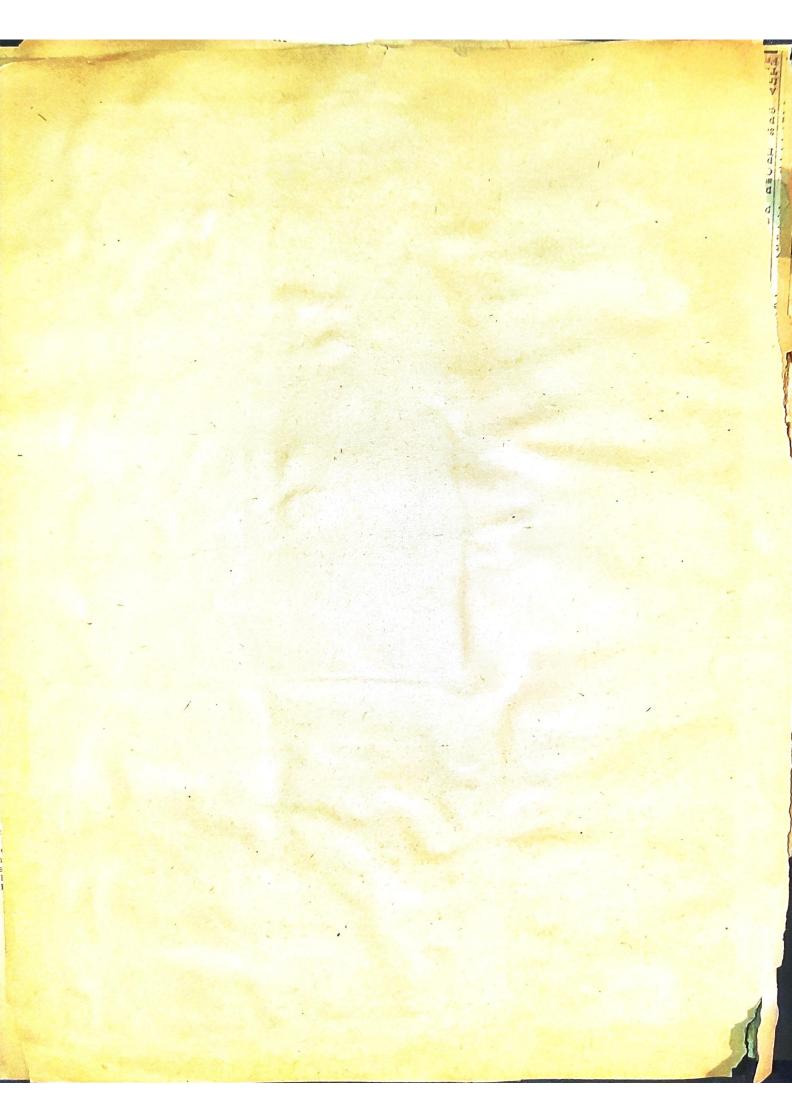


The above map shows how the Germans' hold of their front in France is loosening. The shaded portion between Rheims and Soissons is the famous sallent out of which they have just been driven. Between Mont-didler and Albert farther north they have fallen back over an area shaded in the map, and this morning Fleid-Marshal Haig began a new drive in the direction shown by the arrow, Yesterday the British broke off the point of the salient marked A, between Ypres and Bethune.

#### VINDICTIVE IN OSTEND HARBOUR.



On Thursday night the Vindictive, filled with concrete, was driven between the piers of Ostend Harbour and sunk. Her position is shown in this map.



THIRTY YEARS AGO. The Star Files, August 8, 1838.)



eorge Stephen re-fres from the residency of the anadian Pacific ulway.

The Sir George
tephen of thirty
ears ago became
ord Mount Stehen in 1891, takng his title from
peak in the
ocky Mountains
n the route of the
in P. R., a peak
in the anned after him as
president of that
company. He was
born in Scotland in

Mount Stephen.

1829, and came to Canada in 1850. His interest in rallroad matters led to the foundation of the C. P. R., an enterprise in which he was intimately associated with Lord Strathcona, his cousin. The construction of the road was begun in 1880, and for his services in this connection Queen Victoria honored him with a baronetcy in 1886. Following his retirement from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Lord Mount Stephen has lived in England, but has continued to promote Canadian interests, giving lavishly to many charities and educational institutions, and founding, with Lord Strathcona, the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

#### LIEUT. LEMIEUX DIES OF WOUNDS



Roddy," son of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who died of wounds re-ceived in battle, August 26.

#### WEIRD DEVICES FOR BEATING HUNS.

#### Inventor's Plan to Mount Gun on Frozen Clouds.

#### BLACK BEAM FOR MOON.

Wonderful are the inventions which the war has produced, but they are as nothing to those others, legion in number and fantastic in design, which have been submitted to the Inventions Department and-rejected.

Only one suggestion in ten is novel and possible. Here are some of the "miracles" the would-be inventors would perform:-

Freeze the clouds and mount artillery thereon

thereon.
Train cormorants to fly to Essen and pick the mortar from Krupp's walls, so that they crumbled to dust.
Trail from balloons monster magnets that would snatch rifles from men's hands.
Perch on shells men to steer them
For dealing with hostile aircraft, heavy guns are to be suspended from captive balloons; aeroplanes are to be armed with scythes like Boadicea's chariot; heat rays are to be projected for setting Zeppelins on fire; and the moon is to be covered with a big black balloon.

#### BLACKING ON RAILWAY LINES.

A most popular suggestion is to attach a searchlight to an anti-aircraft gun, project the light on the object and shoot along the beam. Unfortunately shells will not follow the path of

Unfortunately shells will not follow the path of light.

To prevent polished railway lines shining at night the last coach of the last train is to drip blacking on them.

Shells and projectiles have received not a little attention. Proposals include a shell containing gravel to lay a pathway over mud; another, containing irritant powder or sticky substance, to hamper machine guns; and another for holding many thousand feet of wire, weights and a clockwork motor.

Another favourite subject, mechanically un-

weights and a clockwork motor.

Another favourite subject, mechanically unsound, is the "relay shell," a shell acting as a small gun discharged in mid-air and expelling a small inner shell

The fact is that a shell in flight does not point directly along its trajectory, but makes an uncertain angle with it, so that accuracy of aim would be impossible.

#### THROW SNAKES INTO TRENCHES.

Suggestions are frequently received in con-nection with coloured searchlights, but colour cannot be imported to a beam without reducing its intrinsic brilliancy.

The most wonderful proposition of all in this connection is that of a "black beam" for ob-

scuring the moon.

Among the moon.

Among the more miscellaneous projects are:—
(1) To cool machine guns by placing them in a vacuum jacket—the inventor forgetting that thermos flasks keep things hot as well as cold.
(2) To petrify the German soldiers by squirt-

ing cement over them.

(3) To throw snakes by pneumatic propulsion into the enemy trenches.

(4) To throw live wire cables among the enemy

by means of rockets Germany itself is to be reached and attacked by making a "tube" from England "all the

MIRROR"

Sates from d



A Toronto telegram states that Tom Longboat, the famous Marathon runner, has been killed in action in France.

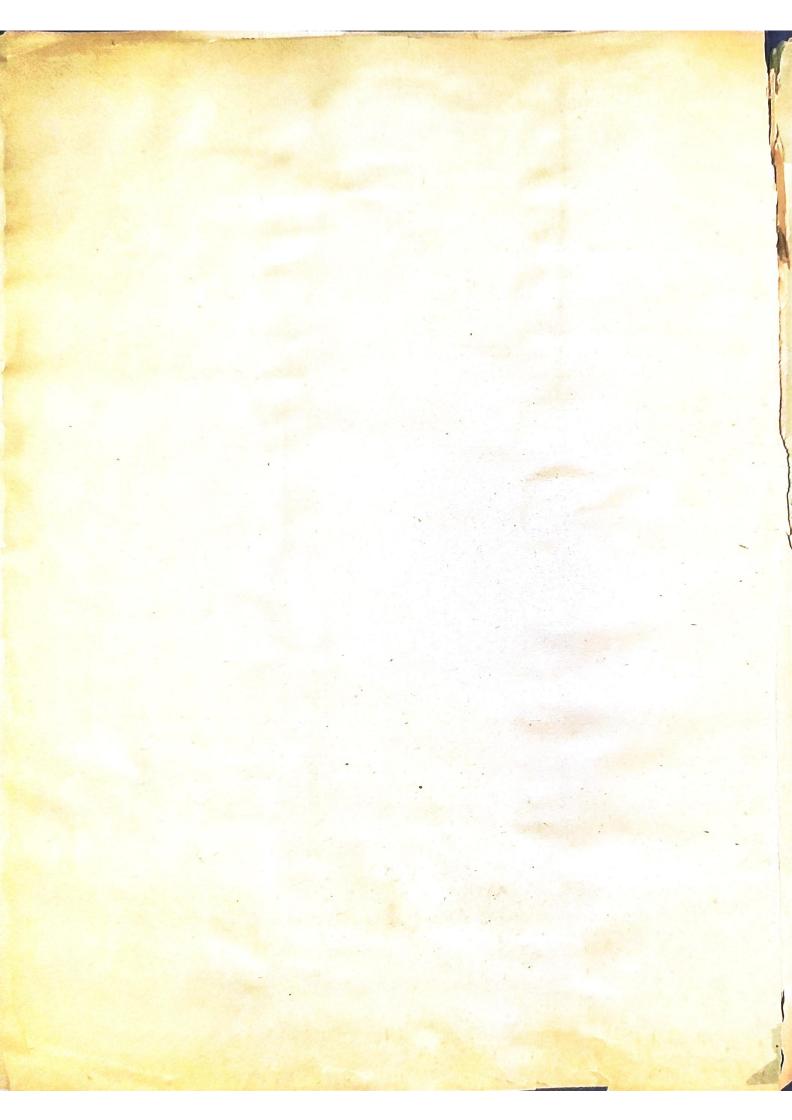
MIRROR"

The engagement is announced of Miss Isobel Margaret Adami, only daughter of Col. J. G. Adami, F.R.S., C.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., and the late Mrs. Adami, of Montreal to Major Andrew Gordon McLennan, son of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan and Mrs. McLennan, of Ottawa, Miss Adami, her recently been one of the Adami has recently been one of the voluntary workers at the Canadian Red Cross headquarters, and was formerly a V.A.D. worker in Engand.

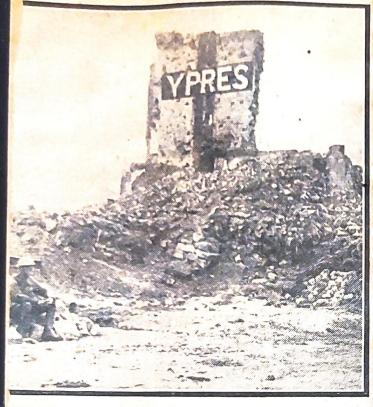
#### QUITE CONSISTENT.

New York Herald:-A German agent in this city is charged with telling colored men (1) that "Germany loves negroes," and (2) that if we send them to France and the Kaiser's men catch them "the Germans would cut off their ears and arms, and would dig their eyes out." This consistent Teuton has qualifications for a Foreign Secretary.

MILHARY GAZETTE"



#### JAME THAT HAS THRILLED THE WORLD.



Tpres the Huns have left only gaunt ruins. It has now become necessary to mark its site in the manner shown.—(Official.)

#### THE BIGGEST THING IN GUNS.

This war has produced some astounding examples of arv construction, but it is quite a fallacy to suppose that luns hold the record in this respect. Their monster canre more widely advertised, but the Allies have turned out as large as the biggest German production, and have even ssed it, though it is only recently that the world has been something about the achievements of Allied artillerists. rench Ministry of War issued last month a series of intended for propaganda work in foreign countries, ng the Creusot 520mm. (20.4-inch) gun which was built to ish the massive German field fortifications. This gun is in the bore by 3 inches than the famous "Fat Bertha," 17-inch howitzer was styled. Its shell is of enormous t, though naturally no exact figures are given. The 20,4 er possess a high degree of mobility, and has undoubtedly terrible damage to the Huns. One of its earliest feats ne destruction of Fort Malmaison, which the Huns had months in fortifying. When finished it was considered proof against prolonged bombardment by the heaviest One day, however, the 20.4 Creusot was brought into on, and fired a single shell, which landed squarely on Mal-1. Eye-witnesses declare that the burst was like Vesueruption. When the smoke cleared away the fort was o have been absolutely wiped out, together with its garri-Our French Allies are to be congratulated on having what is not only the biggest, but apparently the most ve piece of artillery in existence.

# MILITARY GATETTE

#### WHAT TWO CANADIAN OFFICERS SUFFERED.

A story which has reached the Toronto Telegram through its London correspondent tells of terrible experiences that befell Capt. J. E. L. Streight, who was at one time Officer Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, and who went overseas with the First Contingent, "C" Company, of the 3rd Battallon, Toronto Regiment, and Capt. L. S. Morrison, also of the 3rd Battallon, Toronto Regiment, formerly of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, who formed the "D" Company, of the 3rd Battallon. Capt. Morrison also went out with the First Contingent. They were captured at Ypres in April, 1915. Here are some of their experiences as given by one of the Toronto men:

"When the first and second line swept over us we were shooting into them right and left. There did not seem to be any officers among the Huns. They were all under-officers. When we surrendered we found we were giving ourselves up to Saxons. They treated us well and were good to our wounded. They even cut sticks from the boughs of trees for crutches for our wounded to walk with. After walking two miles to Roulers we were handed over to the Prussians. We spent the night in a church. Some of our boys were so badly wounded that they fell out on the march. Two of my own company fell out this way and the Prussians bayoneted them and threw their bodies into a ditch.

"We were later lined up in the town square at Roulers. I shall never forget a Belgian civilian who clapped his hands as we entered the town. He was kicked to death by the German soldiers, and the last we saw of him was being dragged off by the heels.

"Whilst moving to Crefold I managed to jump from the window of the train as soon as we got across the line. I did this with the help of my comrades in the compartment and was not missed until the train got near the border. But they got me. I had my jaw smashed by a heavy cane, while the butt of a rifle was swung into my face. Three of them came after me. I handled the first two, but the third was too much. I was kept in a small town for the night and didn't want to give away my identity. I was dressed in civilian clothes and they thought I was an American spy. I spoke Flemish a bit. They said they were looking for American spies. I gave in because I was so badly beaten up and needed attention.

"The German officers tried to provoke me in every way. I have seen two or three bayonet charges through the camp, and was poked with a bayonet myself. I was hanging around a gate one day watching some new prisoners come in, when four or five members of the guard, without warning started pricking us with bayonets. We were in the neutral zone, and were not doing anything out of the ordinary, but the bayonets were going right and left. I grabbed a bayonet and thought the guard was fooling, but on turning around saw two of our men stretched face up on the the ground.

"Our daily ration was burnt coffee in the morning. We had soup for dinner. The soup was like dishwater and thin—simply awful. We could pick lumps of sawdust out of our bread, of which we got one-half loaf per week. The bread was black, as was also the water we had to drink. Dysentery was very bad in the camp at one time, said to have been caused by the food. My impressions of the food situation in Germany are very vivid. I have seen Hun soldiers pick up the empty tins we threw away and scrape the grease off the lining and eat it. They were always watching for these empty tins Some of our food parcels were stolen."

## MILITARY GAT ETTE

# WOUNDED, "CARRIES Sept. ON" TO OBJECTIVE

Col. Cantlie, of Highlanders, Refuses to Appear on Casualty List - Canadians Have Been in Heavy Fighting and Been Commended

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Sept. 20 -Leading his Highlanders into action on the night of the 15, Col. Cantlie, wounded in the arm, finished the charge with his men and gained the objective. Then, still carrying his waterproof, through which shrapnel had burst, he went to the dressing station and had his wounds attended to.

The Colonel refuses to appear on the casualty list and is still "carrying on,"

The Highlander's were put to a hard task and suffered considerable

Special Star Cable from Our Casualties, although the report which reaches me states that most of them are light.

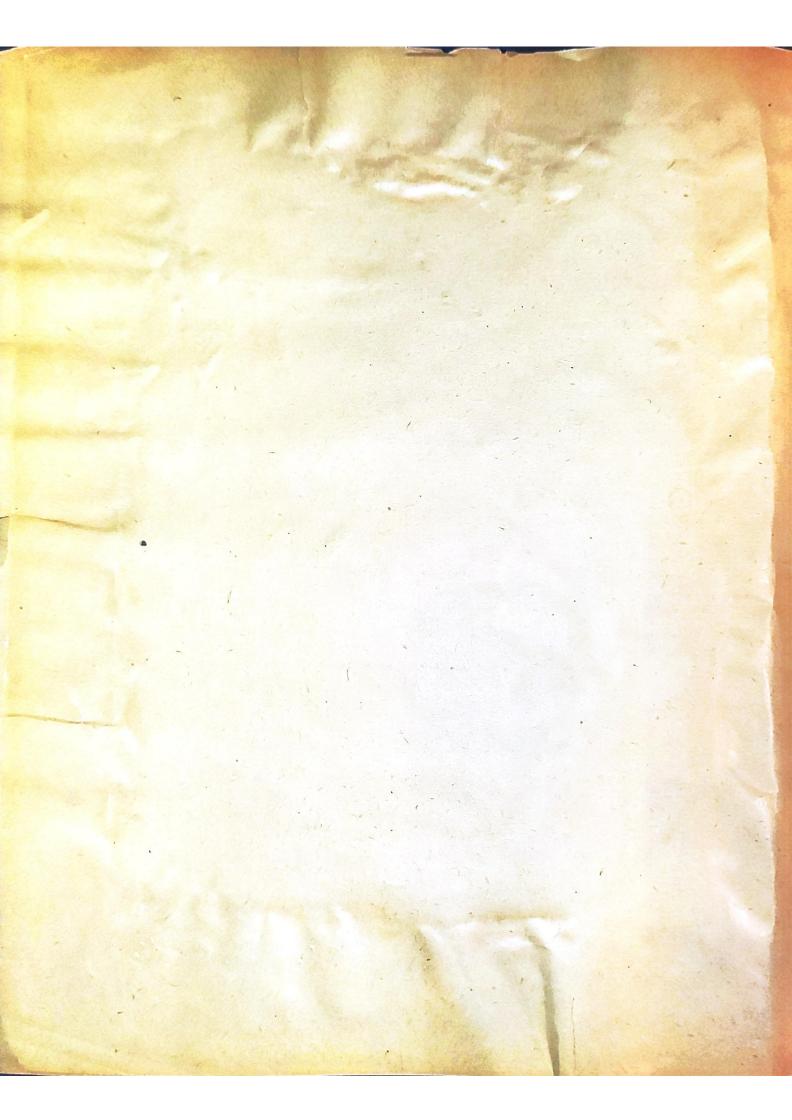
The officer casualty list published in London today gives an idea of what severe fighting the Canadians have been in.

One of the officers, who returned on leave today, said he thought the stiff fights around the craters of St. Eloi were about the limit of human endurance, but "now we know what fighting is and we ar glad they picked on us for the job. You can let Canada know we've done our best and the Commander-in-Chief has complimented us personally."

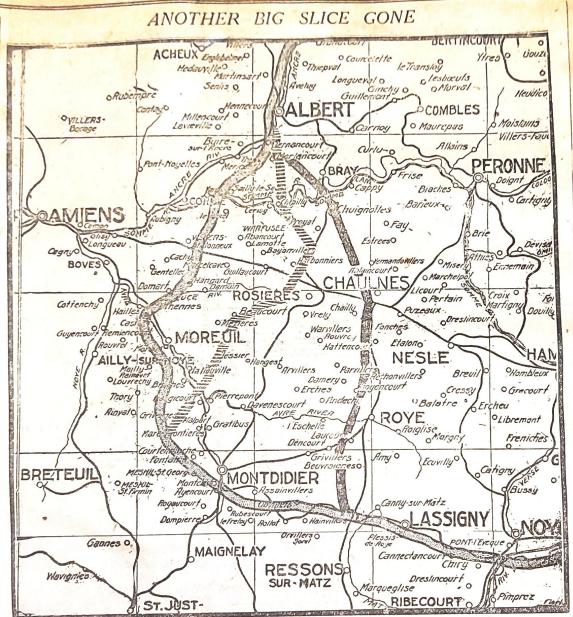
ROLAND HILL.







MONTREAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918



The above map shows the great advance made by the Allies since last Friday night. The captured territory comprises the big slice between the first line (solid black) and the centre (shaded) line. The double line shows where the German Picardy drive of March and April halted. An unconfirmed late cable this morning says that Roye, the key position of the southern half of salient, has been captured by the French.

# THE CANADIANS ATTACK ON MONS

Mons, November, 19th 1918.

My Dear Madame Massou,

Please accept this narrative as a souvenir of the Canadians attack on Mons on November the tenth 1918.

On the morning of November 10th, the 42nd Battalion was billeted in Jemappes, At 11.00 o'clock in the morning, 'D' Company of the 42nd Battallion received orders to proceed towards Mons via the Valenciennes Road and Avenue de Jemappes to assist a company of the Princess Patricias who were held up at the corner of the Avenue de Jemappes and Route d'Eugies by enemy machine guns that were firing from positions on the high ground at the junction of the railway track and Avenue de Jemappes, Place de Bavière and Avenue de Cuesmes

The enemy had good observation from the towers in Mons and the Valenciennes Road was shelled quite heavily while the company was coming up. It was necessary to deploy in the fields to avoid casualties. The shelling was particularly heavy when we arrived at the Brasserie of Monsieur Boulanger and in the vicinity of the Hospice des petites Sœurs des Pauvres. Two men were killed near the Brasserie of Monsieur Boulanger.

The Company of the Princess Patricias was very tired as it had been advancing steadily for three days so it was the duty of 'D' Company of the 42nd Battallion to force the entrance of Mons alone.

The Company advanced as far as the Chateau of Madame Descamps. Here one officier and four men were wounded by the enemy machine gun fire. At this time Madame Goldstein, 29, Route d'Eugies, assisted the Company greatly by serving coffee under extremely heavy shell fire regardless of danger. Also Antoine de Pessemier cared for the wounded officer until it was dark enough to move him away.

It was decided to wait until darkeess arrived to continue the attack as we did not want to use the artillery which would naturally cause destruction to the houses in the vicinity of the Place de Baviere.

At 7.00 o'clock one officer and twenty men proceeded by the Canal Road and occupied a position on the Chemin de l'Inquiétude.

A 10.00 o'clock two officers and twenty five men crossed the railway tracks and arrived at the Boulevard Gendebien at the junction of Rue de Rivage and the Boulevard.

When this position w

#### MONTREAL SCOTTISH OFFICERS AT BRAMSHOTT



Back row—Lieut. H. H. Chanter, Lieut. J. H. Molson, Lieut. W. L. Hart, Lieut. A. J. Perk, Lieut. H. M. Fierro, Lieut. J. A. P. Haydon, Lieut. A. P. Mahoney, Lieut. B. E. S. Cridland.

Second row—Capt. H. H. Patch, Lieut. A. H. Benson, Capt. K. C. McLeod, Lieut. W. Molson, Lieut. A. Sykes, Lieut. J. T. Downey, M.C., Lieut. W. H. Hoyt, Lieut. W. A. Woolley, Capt. R. H. Angrove.

Capt. N. M. McLean, Capt. S. B. Lindsay, Capt. E. C. Evans, Capt. J. H. Lovett, M.C.; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Lieut. H. Cutmore, Capt. E. B. Finley, Capt. A. G. Law, Capt. A. F. McKechnie.

Finance W.—Lieut. J. Kerry, Lieut. D. G. McPherson, Lieut. E. Shepherd, Lieut. G. R. Starke.



. me Koyal Highlanders of Canada, 20th Reserve Battalion.

Lalas un principal princip

# MONTREAL NON-COMS. OF THE 42ND BATTALION AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP

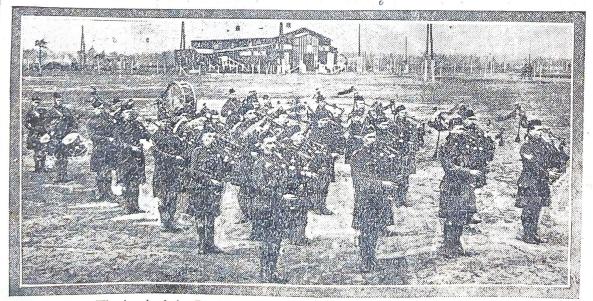


ck row—Sgt. J. Gillespie, C.Q.M.S. R. Tank, Sgt. T. Carroll, Sgt. T. Hamilton, Sgt. G. White, Sgt. J. Graham, Sgt. Dick, Sgt. N. Mc l'avish. cond row—C.S.M. F. G. Jupe, Sgt. A. Robertson, R.S.M. P. Mein, R.S.M. P. W. MacFarlane, R.Q.M.S. R. W. Moodie, Sgt. Gco. Smith Sgt. A. Smith.

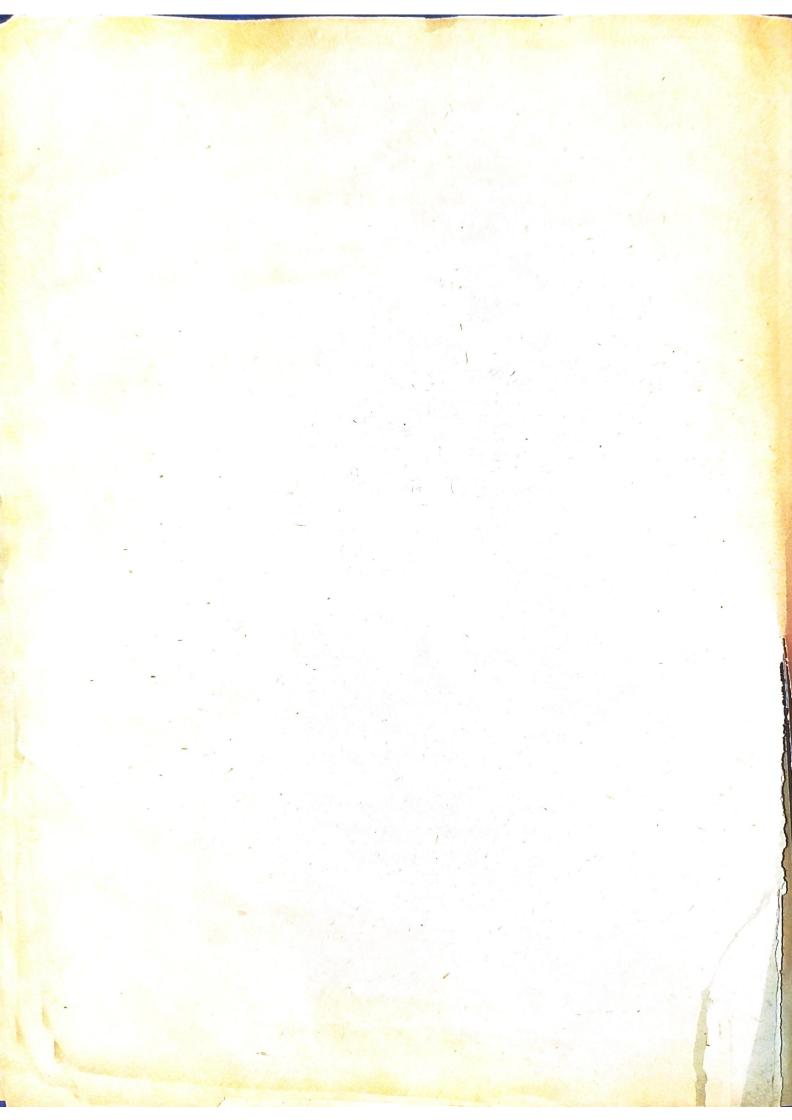
ont row—Sgt. J. L. Willett, Sgt. J. Brookes, Sgt. F. G. F. Peters, C.S.M.S. J. Douglas.

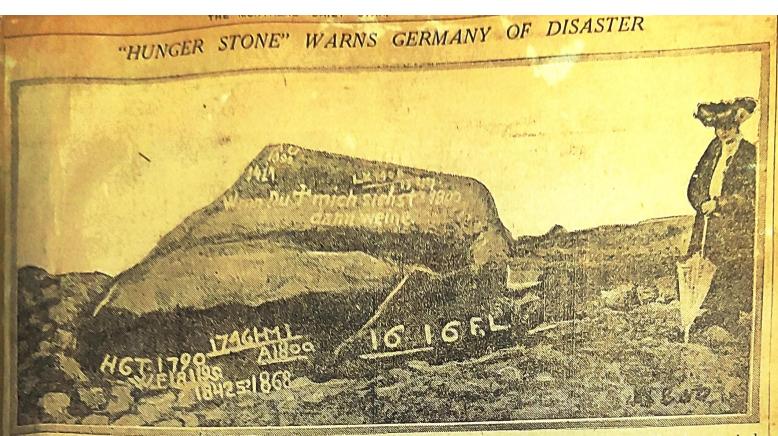
THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1918

#### MONTREAL PIPERS AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



The band of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, 20th Reserve Battalion.





"The Hunger Stone" beneath the chain bridge over the Elbe, near Tetschen in Germany, is showing again this year. When the water in the German words, which mean "When you gaze upon me then cry," are carved. There are many dates showing low water marks, the oldest being 1417. This year the water has reached the lowest level in the river ever known.



# THE BLACK WATCH (Royal Highlanders).

(42nd Foot and 75rd Foot)
(42nd Foot and 75rd Foot)
BATTLE HONOURS.
The Royal Cypher within the Garter The badge and motto
of the Order of the Thiste. In each of the four corners the
Royal Cypher ensigned with the Imperial Crown.
The Sphins, s. perseribed "Egypt."
"Guadaloupe, 1789."
"Guadaloupe, 1789."

The Sphinx, s. p. Guadaloupe, 1759." Martinique, 1762." Havannah," "Peninsula,"
"Vaterloo,"
"South Africa,
184e-7, 1851-2-3," North America. 1763-61." 184e-7, 1851-2-3, Alma, "Sevastopel, "Lucknow," Lucknow, "Ashentee, 1873-4, "Tabel Kebir, "Effett 18-2, 1884-18-2, "Kipbelan, "Nile 1884-6, "African, 1899-1902," LTIONS. Mungalore," Pyrenecs," Nivelle,"

"Nive." "South African. 1899 1802."

HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

This famous corps was formed in 1739. Five years later its gallantry at Fonteney was the theme of namination throughout all Bettain. It was again distiniuished by its extraordinary galantry at Theorisened in 1759. It won undying fame in the memorable action before Alexandria in 1801. It was much distinction in the Peninsular War 1808-14, and formed part of Picton's famous Division at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo. It was present during the whole of the Crimean War. In the Indian Mutinyit fought at the battle of Campers, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and numerous other enangements. It took part in the Ashantee War 1874, the Egyptian War, 1882, and the Nile Expedition, 1881. During the South African War it formed part of the Highland Brigder, and put in much hard fighting and marching, the casualties in killed, wounded, &c., amounting to 29 officers and 523 N.-C.O.'s and Men.

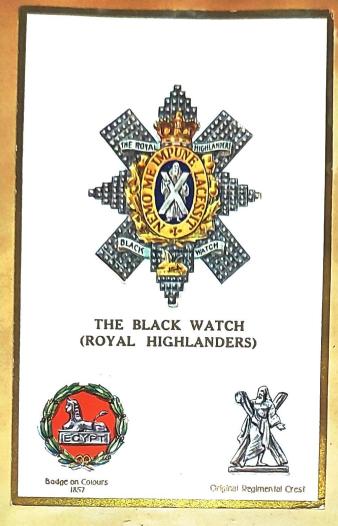
#### TWENTY YEARS AGO.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

(From The Star Files, August 16, 1898).

Montreal.—The first regular passenger train to steam out of the new C. Pl. R., Viger Square Station was the 8.25 for Ottawa this morning. The next was the 8.45 for Quebec.





is the oldest Highland regiment in the British army, the name being derived from the sombre tones of the tartar and its old Highland name of watch or guard, being first used to meet watch in the Highlands. With all Scotish regiments it hears the St. andrews Crors as part of its crest. the Sphins hadge was won in Egypt in 1801.





Pte. Denisen, a Swede by extraction, who was with the 42nd for a short time, and won the Victoria Cross. He is now in hospital in England. He was awarded the Cross for sixteen hours' continuous bombing during an attack.



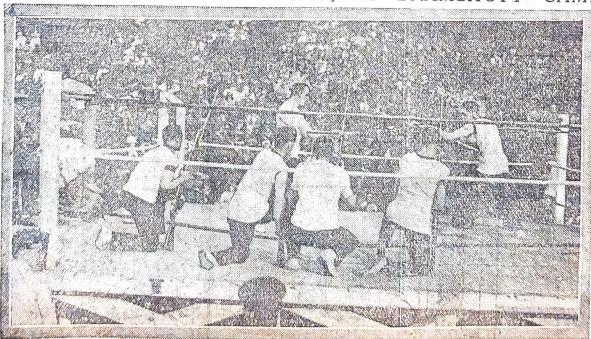


#### GENERAL TURNER, V.C., DECORATING 'A CANADIAN

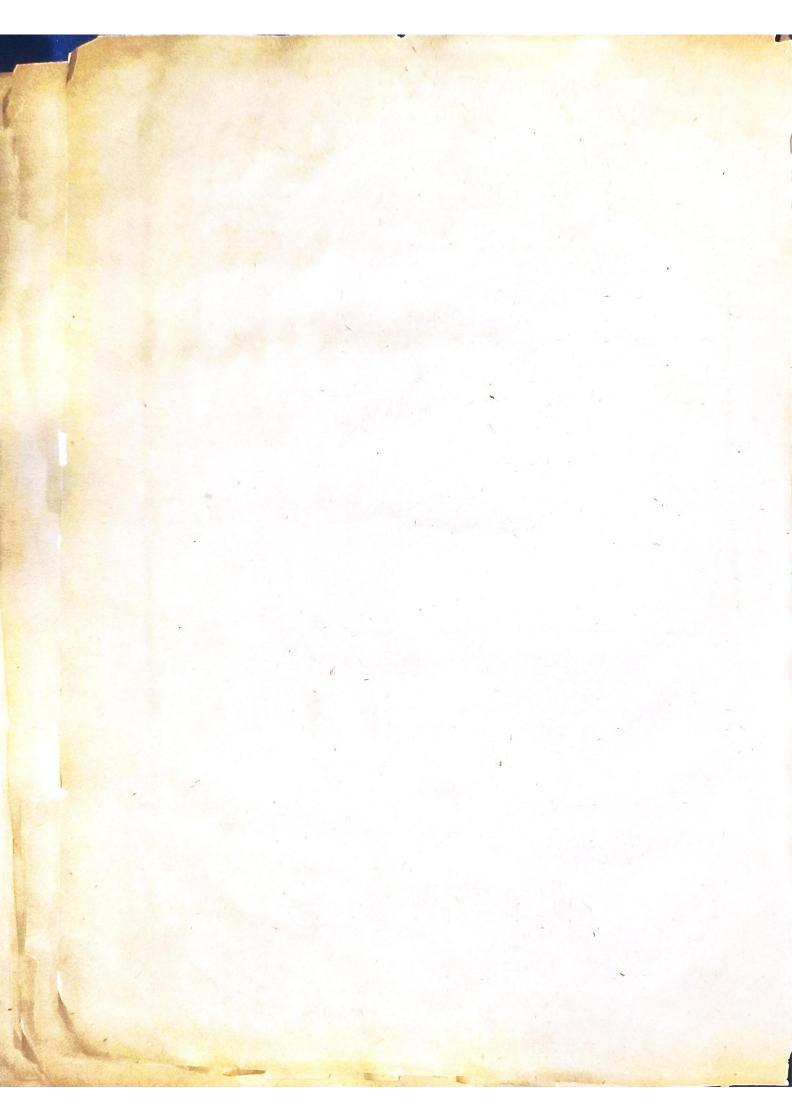


Sergt. Ovenden, of the Royal Highlanders of Montreal, is the recipient of the M.S.M. The fact that the Canadian pinning on the decoration himself won the Victoria Cross in South Africa does not take away from the value of the ribbon. The picture was taken at Bramshott Camp.

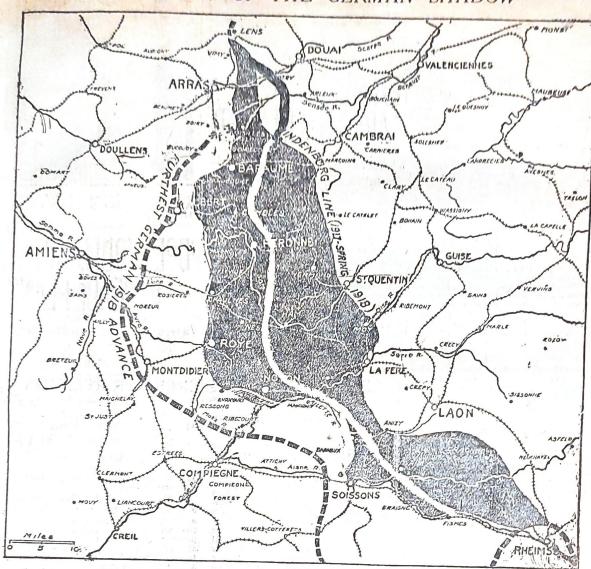
#### SERIOUS FIGHTING, NOT MERE PLAY, AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP



This picture, taken of a demonstration in bayonet control, shows how the boys get real training for the front. The boxing and bayonet fighting take place in a beautiful valley known as Happy Valley.



#### THE PASSING OF THE GERMAN SHADOW



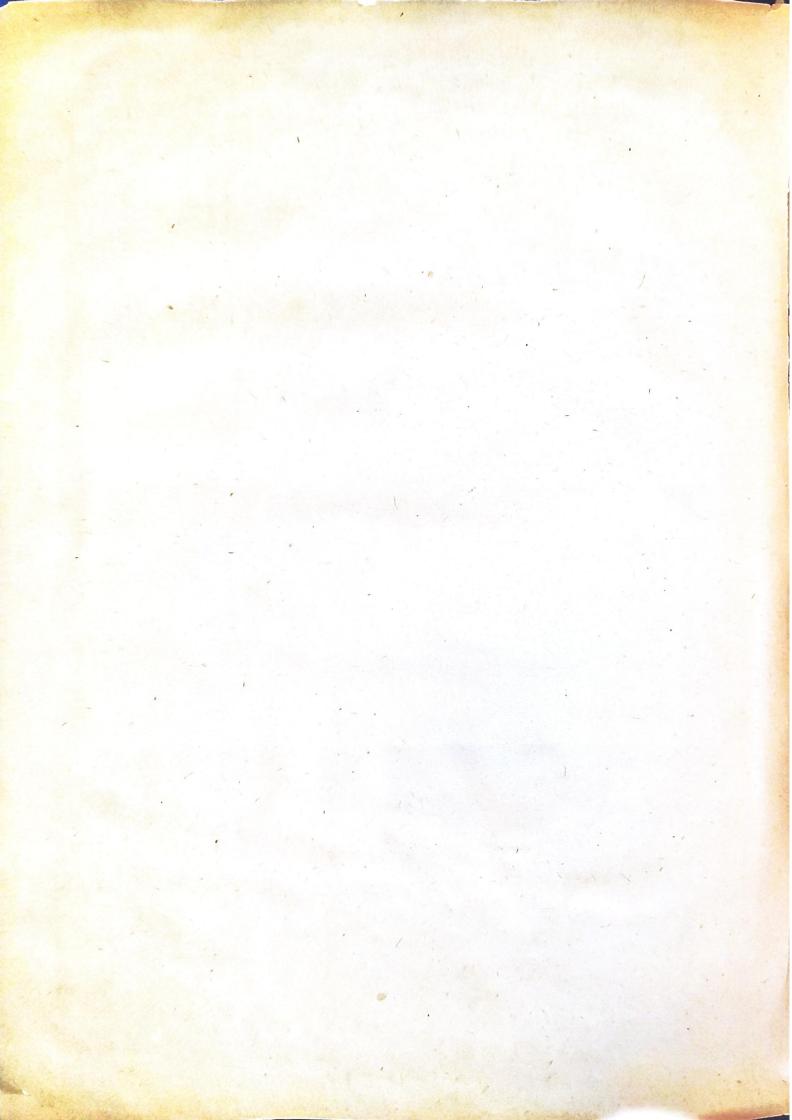
In three great offensives the Germans swept from the Hindenberg line to the dotted line on the left. they are rapidly on their way back. The white line through the shaded area is the present battle line. The black space to the left shows the gains during the past week. The heavy black line to the north shows where he British have crossed the Hindenberg line.

Major Charles Beresford Topp, 42nd, acting as second in command, was in charge of operations in which the battallon bombed its way through a complicated trench system for a mile, encountering very stiff opposition. The enemy repeatedly counterattacked and the success of the operation was largely due to his great skill and personal courage.

## LIEUT. D. C. A. McEACHRAN.

LIEUT. D. C. A. McEACHRAN.

Wounded for the second time, Lieut. D. C. A. McEachran, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McEachran, of 505 Sherbrooke street west, was admitted to the 8th Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, on September 27th, suffering from a compound fracture of the thigh and a gunshot wound in the arm. Lieut. McEachran went overseas with a draft of a local depot battalion, and was transferred to a Highland unit at the front. He is 20 years old, and prior to going overseas was attending the Montreal High School. He was a lieutenant in the 5th Royal Highlanders.



# GERMANY LEFT IMPOTENT

## Armistice Terms As Officially nounced To Congress By President Wilson

## I.—Military Clauses on Western Front

ONE-Cessation of operations by land and in the air, six hours after the signature of the armistice.

TWO-Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to become completed within

fourteen days from the signature of the armistice,

German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and the United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

THREE—Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above-mentioned, in-

cluding hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

FOUR-Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy, two thousand five hundred field). Thirty thousand machine-guns. Three thousand minenwerfer. Two thousand aeroplanes (fighters, bombers; firstly, D. seventy-three's and night-bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allied and the United States troops, in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

FIVE-Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and United States armies of occupation. Occupation of these territories will be determined by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points, in a thiry-kilometre radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometres to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Germersheim, and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometres from the east bank of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all twenty-five days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

SIX-In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed dur-

ing the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, tele-

graphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired. SEVEN—All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand wagons them shall remain motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary and ten thousand motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the Associated Powers withspare parts and for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The in the period hazer-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. together with an partial working of railways in the country on the left bank of necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of necessary for the sold left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the the Rhine shan be ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ upkeep of permanent state by Germany during the whole period of and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of and kept in an enterest state of sternary during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them, armistice. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

and the United States of America. All of and completely disarmed, and placed unde Powers and the United States of America.

TWENTY-THREE-The following Ge shall be designated by the Allies and the forthwith be disarmed and thereafter int the want of them, in Allied ports, to be d United States of America, and placed undat and the United States of America, only Namely, six battlecruisers, ten battleshipe two mine-layers fifty destroyers of the mosface warships (including river craft) are 1 naval bases to be designated by the Alb America, and are to be paid off and cofunder the supervision of the Allies and f All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, be disarmed.

TWENTY-FOUR-The Allies and the 1 have the right to sweep up all mine fields many outside German territorial waters, a to be indicated.

TWENTY-FIVE-Freedom of access to given to the naval and mercantile marines Powers. To secure this, the Allies and th shall be empowered to occupy all German and defense works of all kinds in all the into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines without German territorial waters, without being raised, and the positions of all such r be indicated.

TWENTY-SIX—The existing blockadene and Associated Powers are to remain ythar chant ships found at sea are to remain Jp ha

TWENTY-SEVEN-All naval aircran t immobilized in German bases to be specific is States of America.

TWENTY-EIGHT-In evacuating t on the many shall abandon all merchant ships, . The harbor materials, all materials for inlamaterials and stores, all arms and arms which atus of all kinds.

TWENTY-NINE—All Black Sea ps. tha many; all Russian war vessels of all descrip the Black Sea, are to be handed over to the of America; all neutral merchant vessels se warlike and other materials of all kinds seiz returned, and German materials as specified to be abandoned.

THIRTY—All merchant vessels in Ger;e Allied and Associated Powers are to be resident by the Allies and the United States of Amco

THIRTY-ONE-No destruction of ship mitted before evacuation, surrender or restor

THIRTY-TWO - The German Gover: governments of the world, and particularly Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all r German Government or by private Ger return for specific concessions, such materials, or not, are immediately cano

THIRTY-THREE-No transfers of any description to any neutral flag are to the armistice.

#### VI.—Duration of A

THIRTY-FOUR-The duration of the arn with option to extend. During this period, on of the above clauses, the armistice may be contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notic

VII.—Time La it

EIGHT

#### WON VICTORIA CROSS

#### Official Account Lieut. Col. Clark-Kennedy's Valour

Official citation of Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy's valor, for which he was rewarded with the Victoria Cross, was published in the London Times of March 3, following the investiture at Buckingham Palace. At the same time the Montreal officer also received the insignia of a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George and Bar to the Distinguished Service Order.

Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, who left Montreal with the original 13th Bat-talion Royal Montreal Highlanders, and was wounded in the second battle of Ypres, May, 1915, assumed command of the 24th Battalion (Victoria Rifles of Montreal) early last year.

Following is the official account of the conduct which won the highest distinction for valor:

"For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and skilful leading on the 27th and 28th August, 1918, when in command of his battalion. On the 27th he led his battalion with great bravery and skill from Crow and Aigrette trenches in front of Wan-court to the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. From the outset the Rouvroy line. From the outset the brigade of which the 24th Battalion was a central unit, came under very heavy shell and machine-gun fire, suffering many casualties, especially amongst leaders. Units became paramongst leaders. Units became partially disorganized and the advance was checked. Appreciating the vital importance to the brigade front of a lead by the centre, and undismayed by applicating fire. Lt.-Col. Clarkby annihilating fire, Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, by sheer personality and initiative, inspired his men and led them forward. On several occasions them forward. On several occasions he set an outstanding example by leading parties straight at the machine-gun nests which were holding up the advance, and overcame these leadings. By controlling the directions of the straight of the directions of the straight of the s obstacles. By controlling the direction of neighboring units and collecting men who had lost their leaders, valuable strengthening the line and enabled the whole brigade front to move forward. By the afternoon, very largely due to the determined leadership of this officer and disregard for his own life, his battalion, despite heavy losses, had made good the maze of trenches west of Cherisy and Cherisy village, had crossed the Sensee river bed and had occupied Occident trench in front of the heavy wire of the Fresnes-Rouvroy line; under continuous fire he then went up and down his line until far into the night, improving the position, giving wonder-

ful encouragement to the men, and sent back very clear reports. On the next day he again showed valorous leadership in the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line and Upton wood. Though severely wounded soon after the start, he refused aid and dragged himself to a shell-hole, from which he could observe. Realizing that his exhausted transp could izing that his exhausted troops could advance no further, he established a strong line of defence and thereby prevented the loss of most important ground. Despite Intense pain and serious loss of blood, he refused to be evacuated for over five hours, by which time he had established the which time he had established the line in a position from which it was possible for the relieving troops to continue the advance. It is impossible to over-estimate the results achieved by the valor and leadership of this officer."

# Star april 3 day

Receives Bar to D.S.O. Other Officers are Decorated

LONDON, April 2.—The Second bar to the Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Lieut.-Colonels Regional, 44th Battalion, and John MacKenzie of the Engineers. The Bar to the Distinguished Service Order is awarded to Major-General Loomis, Brigadier Grierbach, Lieut.-Col. Walter Brown. 26th Battalion, and Majors Torance, Jones, 4th Battalion.

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to the following: Majors

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to the following: stajons John Blair, Dental Corps, Burnet Kelly, Medical Corps; Charles McLean, 4th Mounted Rifles; John Millar, 85th Battalion; Maurice Edson Purvis, 47th Plumer, Artillery; Battalion; George Corps; Captains Richard Giles, 46th Battalion; Frederick Kemp, 4th Battalion.

The second bar to the Military Cross is also awarded to Captains Keith McGowan, 47th Battalion; Frederick O'Leary, Engineers; and Lieutenant Evens Ross, 28th Battalion.

#### MONS HONORS LOOMIS

#### Flag Presented to Commander of Third Canadians

Paris, March 27 .- (Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's, Limited)— The municipal council of Mons gave an official reception today to Gener-Loomis, officer commanding the Third Canadian Division, which formed part of the First Army which liberated Mons on November 11.
The general was presented by the town with a beautiful flag on which in addition to symbols associated with the Canadian army, were inscribed the names of famous towns where Canadian soldiers had particularly distinguished themselves.

The burgomaster thanked the general and in the name of the town handed him a small flag bearing the town's colors together with a docu-ment authorizing the division to display the arms of Mons.

General Hanoteau, who represented the King of the Belgians, invested General Loomis with the insignia of Commander of the Order of Leopold.



Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, Commander of the 24th Battalion, given highest decoration in the Empire.

# CLARK-KENNEDY'S V.C. AWARDED FOR SKILL AND BRAVERY

Showed Conspicuous Bravery and Initiative in Leading Battalion

#### OVERCAME OBSTACLES

Severely Wounded, He Organ, ized Strong Line of Defence and Retained Valuable Ground Won

London, Dec. 17 .- (Canadian Press

# CLARK-KENNEDY OF MONTREAL IS AWARDED V. C. Swyette 17 50. Highlander and 24th Commander

Won 3 Decorations on Field

FEARED KILLED AT YPRES

List of Five Other Winners, Bringing Canada's Total To 55 in Present War

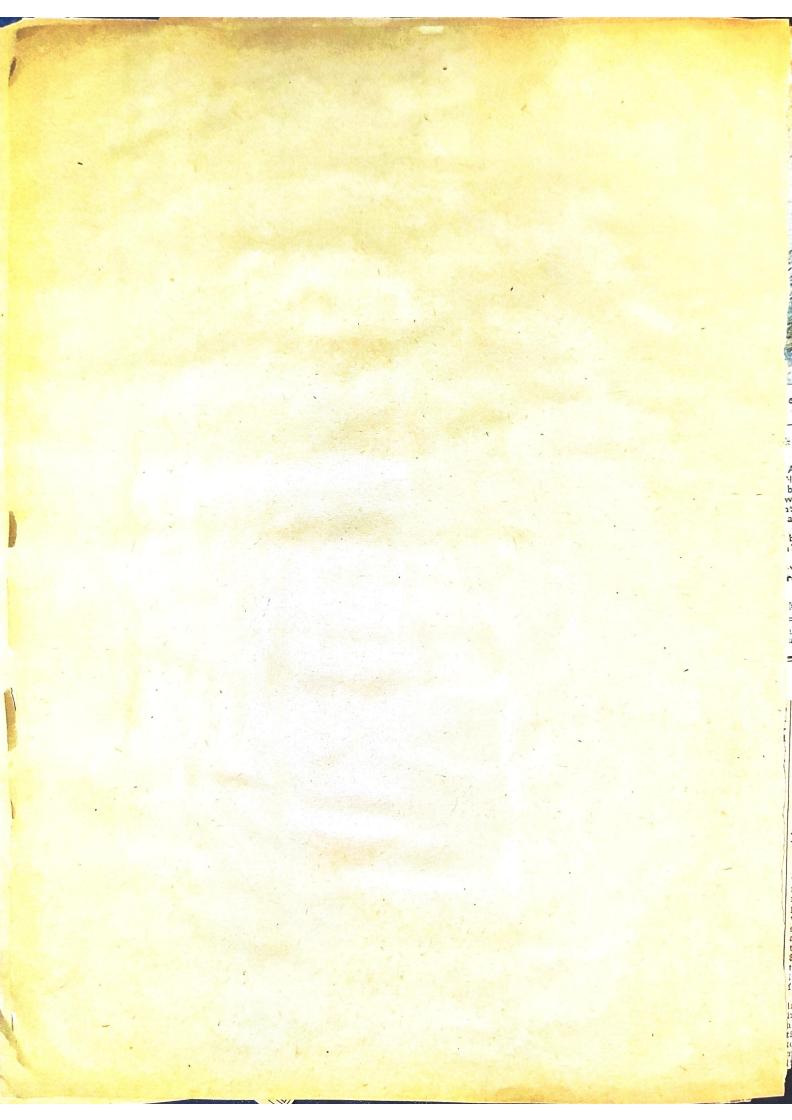
Canadian Associated Press London, December 16.—Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, of Montreal, five other Canadians, have been awarded the Victoria Cross, bringing the number of Canadian winners in the present war to 55.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Clark-Kennedy, D.S.O., Cro'x de Guerre, recently commanding officer of the 24th Battalion in France, who was severely wounded during the last drive against the Huns, was awarded the Cross for conspicuous valor displayed during that action, the official announcement of which has just been gazetted.

Lieut.-Col. Clark-Kennedy not only has served with great distinction during the present war, but has a record of excellent service in the South African War. A company commander in the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada at the outbreak of the war, he went overseas with the 13th Battalion in the first contingent as a captain and was first mentioned in despatches following the gas attack on the Canadians in April, 1915, when for some time it was feared he had been

Shortly afterwards he was promot-Shortly afterwards he was promoted to a majority and appointed Brigade-Major of the 5th Brigade, Second Division, in which capacity he served until a few months ago. On he transfer of Lt.-Col. F. C. Ritchie, V.C., to England, Major Clark-Kenledy was promoted lieutenant-colnel and given command of the 24th Battalion, and when he was wounded Battalion, and when he was wounded couple of months ago, Lt.-Col. Ritchie returned to France to assume his old command. All three of his decorations have been won by Lt.-Col. Kennedy in the present war, and he has several times been mentioned in despatches.

In the South African war he served with the Imperial forces, coming to with the Imperial forces, coming to Canada a year or two later as secretary of the Standard Life Assurance Company, of which company he had been London representative. About ten years ago he went to South Africa to represent the same company there, but as the climate did not agree with him he returned to Canada to become assistant man-



# COL. CLARK-KENNEDY GIVEN V.C. BY KING Sangtto march

Invested Also With C.M.G. and Bar to D.S.O.-Major Barker Decorated

Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 1.-Two Canadians fresh from many months in London hospitals received a variety of decorations from the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday. Lt.-Col. William Clark-Kennedy, lately commanding the 24th Battalion, Quebec Regiment, and a resident of Montreal, was invested with the Victoria Cross, the C.M.G. and the bar to the D.S.O. Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy's grandfather was decorated on the field of Waterloo; his father was killed in the Boer War, where he also served himself. His three brothers also served in the present war, and two sleep in soldiers' graves.

George conferred King Victoria Crosses and many other military honors. Among the recipients of the Military Cross were the

following Americans: Captain Edward Christofferson, captain Edward Christofferson, medical corps, attached to the Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Thomas Doyle, medical service; Lieut. Alexander Gillis, Medical Reserve; and Lieut. Robt. MacDuffie, Medical Corps, attached to the Warwickshire Regiment

The hero of the occasion was Major William George Barker, of the Royal Air Force, who received not only the Victoria Cross, but the Distinguished Service Order with bar and the Military Cross

bars. Major Barker brought down fifty Major Barker brought down fifty German machines. His last exploit was over the Mormal forest on October 27, 1918, when, surrounded by Fokkers, he downed four, although wounded. He lost consciousness twice during the fight.

# DEEDS WHICH WON BAR TO DECORATION

# Gallantry of Several Canadian Officers Acknowledged in Official Gazette

(Canadian Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, February 24.—(By mail.)— The following particulars are available of the deeds for which the officers named received the Bar to the D.S.O. The names of the recipients have already been cabled:

Major Royal Lindsay Ewing, 42nd: Major Royal Linusay Ewing, 42nd: Throughout the operations south of the Scarpe, which resulted in the capture of Jigsaw Wood, his gallantry and able leadership ensured the attainment of objectives upon which rested the success of the brigade.

# MONTREALERS FIRST SOLDIERS IN MONS

D Co., 42nd Battalion, Was Advance Guard—Proclamation by 3rd Division

Montreal soldiers were the first of any army to enter Mons on November 10 and 11, when that historic city was wrested from the enemy in the last fighting of the war pribr to the signing of the armistice. Third Canadian Division, under Major-General Loomis had taken full possession of the city early in the morning of the 11th, a few hours before Erzberger and his associates signed the capitulation of the German armies at Marshal Foch's headquarters, but as early as eleven man armies at Mitshall Focas head-quarters, but as early as eleven o'clock on the night previous, the 10th, an advanced guard formed by D Company, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, under Cartain W. A Constitution of the state of the s Captain W. A. Grafftey, entered the

Captain Grafftey, son of Alderman Grafftey, of Westmount, in a letter to his father, states that he was thus the first Britisher to enter Mons since the days of the historic retreat in 1914. He had been wounded at Courcelette in September, 1916, but returned to his battalion as soon as he recovered. he recovered.

Following the entry of the 3rd Division in force, a proclamation to the people of Mons was issued by the commander, a copy of which has been sent to Montreal. It reads:

been sent to Montreal. It reads:

"To the population of Mons:

"After fifty-one months of suffering, caused by the unrighteous, merciless and insolent occupation of the German army, the city of Mons is at last delivered by the heroism of the British army, who, at the hour of the armistice, have completed their series of victories in the same place where, on the 23rd of August, 1914, they first came in contact with the enemy.

"The Third Canadian Division, at the price of tremendous sacrifices, entered Mons at three o'clock in the entered Mons at three o clock in the morning, thus avenging the retreat of that wonderful British army of 914. Glory and recognition to them.

"The armistice is signed, the German army has capitulated, the men-

ace of their force has departed, jus-

ace of their force has departed, justice and right are triumphant, and Belgium arises again after the terrible ordeal she has gone through. "The population has now been relieved of the suffering caused by the occupation. We are convinced that, in the joy of this tremendous triumph, she will preserve the dignity and justice which have always been characteristic of her. We depend upon the good-will of everybody to upon the good-will of everybody to

preserve order.
"We also invite the population to return as soon as possible to their work, to reclaim the ruins caused

by the war, which are extensive, and to devote all their energies to curing the sores that the war has caused.

"In this solemn hour let us all manifest our infinite gratitude to the Allied armies, from the bottom of our hearts, and to the herole Belgian. king and army.

"Long live the King! Long live the patriotic Belgian race!"

# CAPT. C. B. PITBLADO IS REPATRIATED

Taken Prisoner With Lt.-Col. D. R. McCuaig, D.S.O., In April, 1915

Capt. C. B. Pitblado, reported as repairlated from the internment camp in Holland, has reached England and is staying at Ripon, Yorkshire, according to a cablegram received Saturday by his father, Mr. ceived Saturday by his father, Mr. John Pitblado, of the Montreal Stock Exchange. No intimation has been given as to when he may return to Canada, but it is likely that after seeing his sister, who is in the nursing service, he will sall shortly. Captain Pitblado's has been one of the romantic careers of the war. A graduate of the Royal Military College only two months before the war broke out, he obtained a com-

war broke out, he obtained a commission with the 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada here, and went overseas with the 12th Battalion. He was a platoon commander in the company commanded by Lieut.-Col. (then Major) D. Rykert McCuaig at the Langemarck-St. Julien action, near Ypres, in April, 1915, when the Hun first put over his poison gas. Together these officers were wounded, and lay side by side as they were picked up by the Germans. With others they were taken back to Roulers, and there separated and sent to different prison camps in Germany. They did not meet again until two years and eleven months later, when both were eleven months later, when both were sent to the concentration camp at Aachen for internment in Holland. As previously reported, Major McCuaig was then promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and awarded the D.S.O., and Lieut. Pitbladp was awarded his captaincy, which was dated back to October, 1915.

Lieut.-Col. McCuaig was placed in command of the British section of the internment camp, in which the Canadlans were placed, and when

the internment camp, in which the Canadians were placed, and when he was repatriated to England a few months ago a great portion of his duties devolved on Captain Pitblado. Lieut.-Col. McCuaig, in a tribute which he recently paid to the officers who served with him, said Captain Pitblado fought like a lion to action in which he was taken in the action in which he was taken prisoner, and only gave up when he became so weak through loss of blood that he could fight no longer.

# LIEUT. JOHN H. MOLSON.

A similar message from Ottawa was received by Mr. Fred W. Molson, of 290 Drummond street, con-cerning his son, Lieut. John Henry being but in addition to Molson, he was also stated to be missing wounded, the official report under date October 10th. being Lieut. Molson went overseas with a reinforeing draft for a Highland battal-ion about a year and two months ago, and after a short stay in Bramshott camp in England, he got over to France to join the same battallon as Lleut. Ian A. Ross, re-ferred to above. He has been over at the front about a year, and so far had escaped hurt.

# DIED OF WOUNDS.



A cable has been received that Capt. Edward C. Evans, of the 42nd Highlanders, has died of wounds received at Amiens, on August 8. Capt. Evans is the son of A. B. Evans, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., and a director of the Merchants Bank of Canada. He had previously been wounded in the head on October 5, 1916, at the Somme, and after convalescing joined the 20th Reserve at Bramshott, until he rejoined his battalion. After the Amiens fight Capt. Evans was sent to a London hospital, and was unable to come home with his battalion. Despite every care he gradually became worse, and died on March 24.

# ONE LOCAL MAN IN TODAY'S LIST

OTTAWA, March 29. — One Montrealer was included in today's list of delayed casualties, namely:
Capt. E. C. Evans, 325 Peci street, died of wounds.

29/3/1919

# 14TH BATTALION GET BACK COLORS

Men Eager to Return to Montreal -Col. Cantlio Returning

Special Star Cable from Our Own Correspondent. Copyright.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE,
20 Cockspur street. London, Dec. 20.
Colonel Cantillo is returning to Canada on Saturday, and Brig. Gen.
Meighen is expected to remain in France for the present.

A Montreal officer tells me it took him three days to reach London from the front, owing to the heavy congres-

the front, owing to the heavy conges-tion of traffic, and also because of the slowness with which the Germans are handing over the locomo-

tives.

Capt. H. G. Brewer has taken over the colors of the 14th Battalion from Westminster Abbey, where they have been reposing on Wolfe's monument, for immediate return to Montreal.

Most of the soldiers are keen to return to Canada quckly, but there are military 'necessities to be considered in order to complete the German disarmament and insure indomnities. There are also such possibilities as a recurrence of warlike and revolutionary dangers within Germany, and operations in Russia.

WINDERMERE.

WINDERMERE.

# ROYAL WELCOME

New Year's Receptions at Various Military Stations in City

Lieut,-Col. G. S. Cantlle, 42nd Highlanders, home from overgeas, was given a royal welcome yesterday at the armory of the 5th Royal Highlanders. The welcome was officially extended by Lieut,-Col. Bir-

chall and officers of the regiment.

Colonel Cantlle, in reply referred to
the splendid work which the daughter regiment of the 5th Highlanders
had done in the war, and to the joy
which the realization gave him that the war was over, and that the regi-ment had accomplished its part and had stood the acid test. Feeling reference was made to the gallant lads who had followed him overseas, but who had not followed him back

but who had not followed him back and who would never return.

New Year's Day at the various armories was observed by the usual official visits. Dean Evans, representing the Anglican Church, and Principal Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, Kingston, representing the Presbyterian Church were among the visitors.

among the visitors.

# MAJ. E. R. PEASE, MONGST WOUNDED

At Front For Nearly Three Years With Local Highland Battalion

GNR. O. H. BECKIT KILLED

Lieuts. C. L. Smart and N. Mowat Wounded; Lce., Cpl. W. B. Tucker Casualty For Fourth Time

"Slightly wounded and in hospital in London," was the word received

its sint ANNOUNCE

4.30 P.M.

# LT. C.S. MARTIN, M.C., IS KILLED IN ACTION

2nd Lt. T. T. Smith, Royal Air Force, Reported as Missing

WOUNDED SECOND TIME

Lt. L. C. Drummond, Gassed in August, Now Has Gunshot Wound-Pte. H. Servant Safe

Wilk Greation Was Discussed DPPOSED RAISE IN PRICE

Jusedinger. The following girls and boys aided in the entertainment of music
and recitations during the evening:
Miss G. Fielders, Miss Margaret
Bell, Miss Cella Freedman, Miss
Alma, Jackson, and Messrs, Eillot,
Alma, Jackson, and Messrs, Eillot,
Alma, Lackson, and Messrs, Eillot,
Alma, Lackson, and Messrs, Eillot,
Alma, Lackson, and Messrs, Eillot,
Alma, Jackson, and Eillot,
pitch, and the valedictory by Paul

# DUKE TO PRESENT MILITARY CROSSES

Function at Army and Navy Veterans' Association Meeting Tonight

M.M. TO SOLDIER'S FATHER

Lieuts Louis C. Drummond and A. M. McNab to Receive Crosses in Person From Governor-General

At the meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association at the Windsor Hotel this evening, the Governor-General will preside, and will present Military Crosses to two officers and a Military Medal to the father of a soldier whose gallantry cost him his life.

The first Military Cross will be presented by His Excellency to Lieut. Louis C. Drummond, son of the late T. J. Drummond, who served overseas with the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada.

Lieut. Drummond was at school at Wickham House School, Westmount, I when the war broke out. As soor UAA as he reached the age of 18 he join used the 5th Royal Highlanders, at our joined the 199th Irish Rangers, ut. 1000 der Lt. Col. H. J. Trihey, with whom he went overseas. When the Rangers were broken up for reinforcements, he joined the 13th R.H.C., doing gallant service with the Highlanders at Amiens, Cambrai and other battles, in the course of which he was first gassed and later wounded.

MARKED COURAGE. Lieut. Drummond was at school at

MARKED COURAGE.

The official account of the reasons for the award of the Military Cross to Lieut. Drummond states that, at Amiens: "He led his platoon with splendid dash, and, with a section, rushed an enemy machine-gun nost splendid dash, and, with a section, rushed an enemy machine-gun post and cleared the way for the platoon to advance. He showed marked courage and devotion to duty, and his fine leadership and a lot to do with the success of the operations at Amiens."

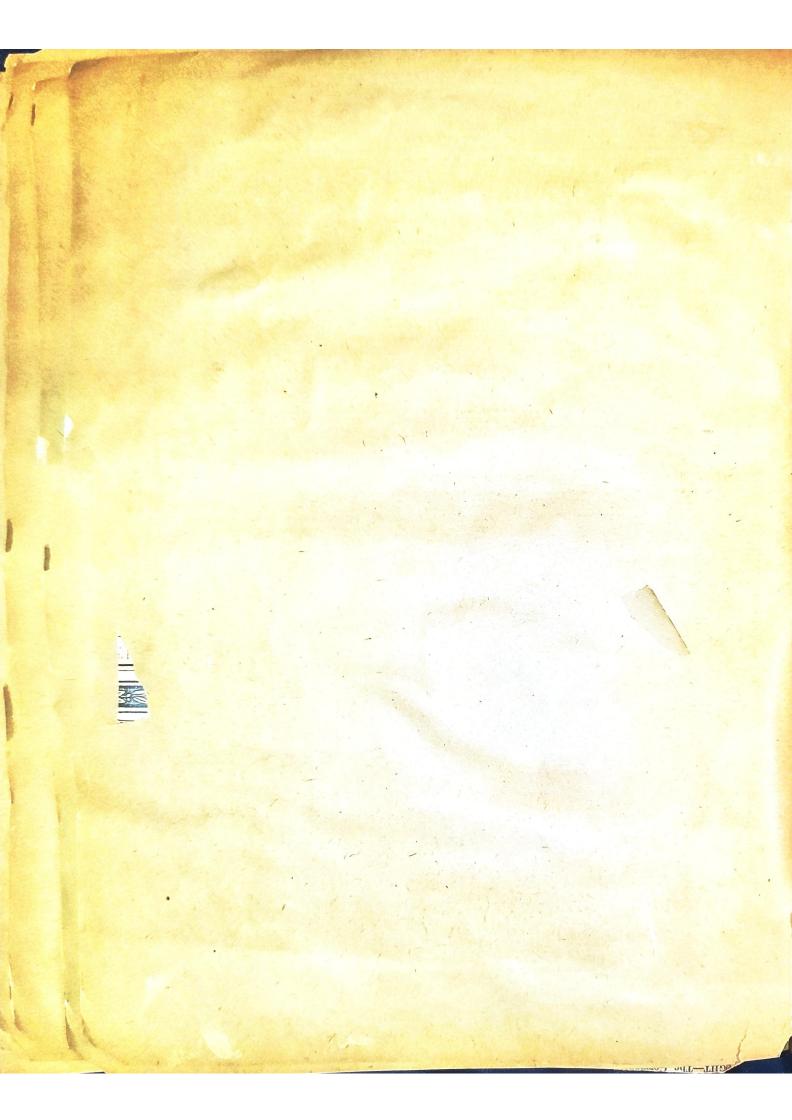
at Amiens.

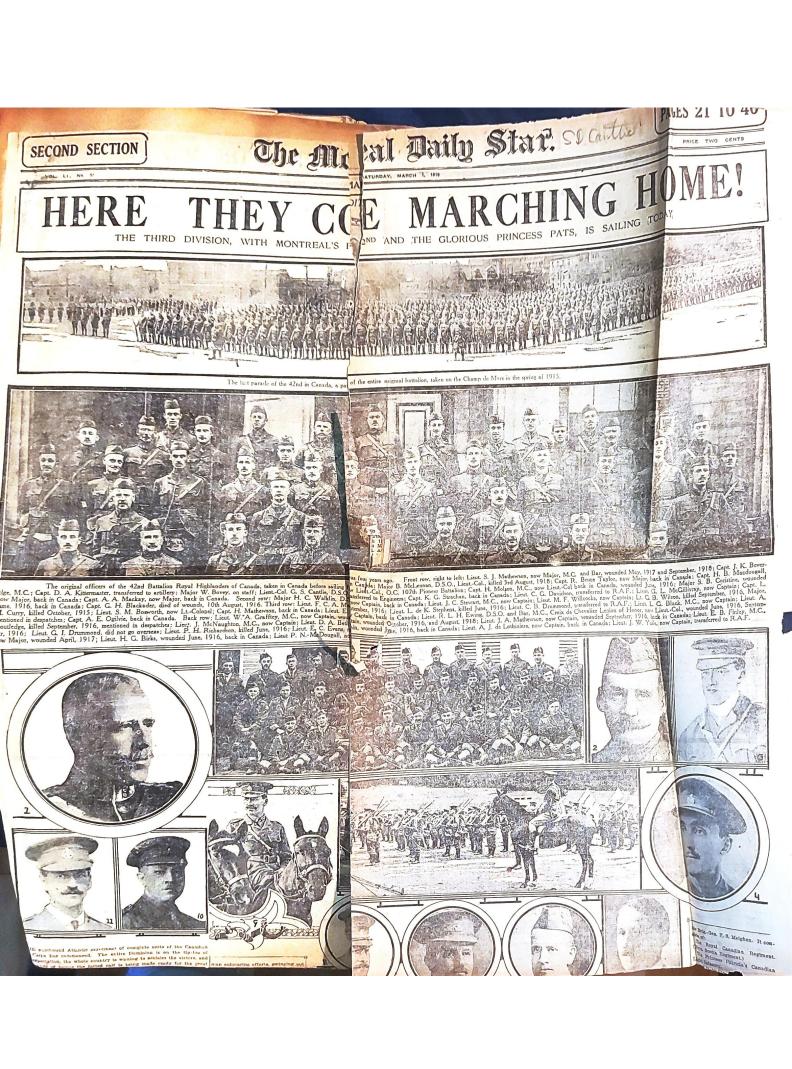
Lieut. Drummond returned to
Montreal just before Christmas. The
young officer's mother, Mrs. T. J.
Drummond, will also be present at

Drummond, will also be present at the ceremony tonight.

The other Military Cross will be presented to Lieut. Athol Munro McNab, who went overseas with the 42nd R.H.C., under Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O. No details have as yet been given as to the deed of gallantry which won the honor, but it will be related this evening at the formal presentation.

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# MEMORIAL CARD FOR THE 42nd BATTALION MEMBERS



Si

melcome and the earnest assurance of their full appreciations on behalf of all the citizens, wish to extend toyou a heartfelt Uponyyour return to Montreal, the Givic Southorities. The invaluable service you have vendered to Ganadas to the Omfine and to humanity.

They greet you with feelings of thankfulness and finde, realizing that you have written a glorious hage in the history of the world, which will be an inspiration for future generations.

6

# HERE THEY COME MARCHING HOME!

(Continued from Page Twenty-One)

The Divisional Artillery consist-ing of the 9th and 10th Artillery Brigades, X3C and Y3C Medium Brigades, ASC and YSC Medium Trench Mortar Batterles, V3C Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, and the Div-isional Ammunition Column. No. 3 Battalion, Canadian Mach-

ine Gun Corps.

Headquarters Brigade of Engin-ers, consisting of the 7th, 8th and 9th Engineer Battalions, and the 3rd Pontoon Bridging Transport Unit. Associated with it is the 3rd Divis-

ional Employment Company. Headquarters Divisional Train consisting of Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12

Companies.

Medical Services, consisting Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Fleld Ambulances and No. 3 Canadian Santtary Section. Also attached is No. 3 Canadian Mobile Veterinary Section.

Headquarters Divisional Signals, the four sections distributed between Divisional Headquarters and the

three Infantry Brigades.

# THE RAISING OF THE FORTY-SECOND

As soon as the First Contingent was despatched in October, 1914, to the aid of the Motherland, plans were matured by the Militia Department for substantial reinforcements.

On the very threshold of the new year-1915-the parent regiment of the Royal Highlanders of Canada had enough volunteers to form a new battalion to support the 13th High-landers. In February, 1915 instructions came to mobilize and in four months the 42nd R.H.C. was on its way to England.

On October 9th, 1915, the landed in France. Under the guidance of its now veteran sister battallon the 13th, its companies and platoons were introduced into the mysteries of war and had some adventurous experiences in the Ploegstreert-Neuve

Eglise area.

### THIRD DIVISION FORMED.

During this period the Canadian forces had been materially increased by the arrival of the 2nd Division and a 3rd Division was even then in pro-cess of formation. Two days before Christmas, 1015, the 7th Brigade of the 3rd Division was organized in the field; and to the delight of the 42nd it found a place in a brigade that in after months was to become one of the finest in the Canadian Corps. Composed of battalions that had already proved their mettle including the famous P.P.C.L.I. withdrawn from the Imperial Forces, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Canada's permanent infantry army and the 49th Battalion, a typical western force from the great plains and the Pacific province, the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, rounded out a brigade practically representive of every province in the Dominion. The return to the Canadian Command of the P.P.C.L.I. to be included in the new brigade, gave particular satisfaction to both the Canadian Army and the people of the Dominion, as this splendid battalion of fighting men wearing the maple leaf who had joined issue with

sinister Zollern Redoubt, the sinister Zollern Redoubt, the next objective as assigned to the brigade for the following evening. Again the 42nd were to engage on the left, the right this time was being entrusted to the Royal Canadian Regiment. It so happened at the hour of attack that the enemy himself was massing in great force in the Zollern Trench, force similar mission, but it was not for a similar mission, but it was not until the Canadians debouched that the Canadians depouched that the Greycoats were seen plainly standing shoulder to shoulder in their defences ready for the onslaught. A faulty and meagre barrage failed

A faulty and meagre barriage that to reach the enemy in the trenches and to destroy a broad band of wire defending the objective. The advancing battalions were faced by a driving fire of machine gun and rifle bullets; and, though the fearless leadership of the officers and the unflinching bravery and devotion of the men to gain entrance to the trench was of the highest order, the attack was not successful.

The battalion saw heavy fighting from October 2nd to October 10th in supporting the attack of the 7th Brigade on Regina Trench and in defending the advanced lines which it was detailed to hold. On October 20th the 3rd Division left the Somme and proceeded north.

## AT VIMY RIDGE.

Vimy Ridge was the field of the 42nd next major, operation. The Canadian Corps had spent the winter and spring of 1917 aggressively de-fending this part of the British front, and at the same time, carefully preparing for the coup de main that was designed to wrest the heights from the Germans. A minor enterprise that brought considerable credit to the battalion and much discomfort to the Hun, took place in the darkness of the early hours of March 23rd, when the Germans blow a large crater on the 42nd frontage in the La Folie sector.

Owing to the prompt action and gallantry of the Highlanders, rushed out and successfully occupied the highest point of the lip, the offorts of the enemy were completely frustrated. The Brigudler, in commending the action of the 42nd in

Orders, said:

"The courage and devotion to duty of all ranks of this fine battallon has never been displayed to better advantage than in coping with the emergency created by the blowing unexpectedly of Longfellow Crater."

# VICTORY AT VIMY.

A bitterly cold wind, snow, sleet and rain was the dreary prospect that ushered in the morning of April 9th when in the early daylight the as-saulting troops of the four Canadian divisions leaving their assembly trenches at 5.30 a.m., plunged for-ward across the honey-combed, upheaved, desolation and waste of No Man's Land on Vimy Ridge to Victory. On the frontage assigned to the 3rd Division the first objective was gained within less than half an hour and scores of demoralized prisoners soon began to come in. By 8 a.m., following the second barrage, and

the Battalion was at Flixecourt near

the Battalion was at Filxecourt near Amiens acting as instructional Battalion for the Third British Army which was then arriving in France. After Cambral it followed up the retreating Germans. On November 10th, No. 4 Company of the battalion fought its way into the outskirts of Mons, and on the next day advanced into the city together with the 42nd Battalion, R.H.C., with which it had been so very closely associated since the formation of the 7th Brigade. These battalions shared the honors of capturing the city of Mons, and it is a coincidence that the 42nd Imperials were the last out of Mons and the 42nd Canadians were the first in. The regiment had the inique honor of being the only battalion to carry its colors into action. This color had been made and presented to the regiment by its Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Conaught. The color was always kept at battalion headquarters and during the period of over four years in France, has been through many strange experiences and has rested in many extraordinary places. in many extraordinary places.

## THREE C.O.S. KILLED IN ACTION

During the war casualties in offi-cers and men have been extremely heavy. Three commanding officers have been killed, Lt.-Col. Francis Farquhar, D.S.O., at St. Eloi in March, 1915; Lt.-Col. H. C. Buller, D.S.O., in Sanctuary Wood, on June 2nd, 1916, and Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Stewart, D.S.O., at Cambral, on September 29th, 1918. The battalion has also been commanded at periods by Lt.-Col., now Brigadier-General R. T. Pelly, D.S.O., and Lt.-Col. A. Adamson, D.S.O. After the death of Lt.-Col. Stewart, the ccannand devolved upon Captain G. W. Little, M.V.O., M.C., who carried the regiment through the rest of the Cambral action under very trying circumstances, Farquhar, D.S.O., at St. Elol in March, tion under very trying circumstances, and brought it into Mons on November 11th. After the signing of the armistice, Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., who had lost a leg in the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, assumed command of the battallon and is returning with it to Canada.

As already remarked the original members of the regiment were mostly old soldiers. During the winter of 1915 drafts of about 1,000 men were received from various bat-tallons of the First and Second Division which were broken up for re-inforcement purposes. After May, 1915, the battalion was reinforced successively by six University Companies, amounting in all to about 1,-500 men. When the territorial readjustment took place in the Canadian forces, the battalion was formed into the astern Ontario Regiment from which source subsequent reinforcements were received.

ALL OFFICERS FROM RANKS.

At the end of the war the battalion was almost entirely officered from the ranks, and from the University Companies. The number of officers that passed through the batalion can be judged by the fact that Captain Little, who commanded the regiment at the time of the armistice joined as a subaltern in the 5th University Company.

# SEVENTH BRIGADE FORMED,

At the end of November the battalion entrained for the north to form with the R. C. R., 42nd Batta. lion, R.H.C., and 49th Bn, Edmonton Regiment, the 7th Canadlan Infanlion, R.H.C., and as the Canadian Infan-Regiment, the 7th Canadian Infan-try Brigade, at Fletre, a few miles try Brigade, at Fletre, a few miles west of Balleul. This brigade acted west of Balleul. This brigade acted practically throughout

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Henry Bases Henry Ra Raland area that withdrawn an again on the 2 of Arras. The engaged in th 26-29, from M Saw Wood, A again went in bitter fighting of Tilloy on S

No reference history of the sibly be commention of t vice of Majo who joined th

# **42ND RETURNS** WITH GLORIOUS WAR RECORD

Famous Montreal Unit Landed at Halifax Yesterday Morning

ARRIVE HERE TUESDAY

Only Small Remnant of Original Battalion That Left 31/2 Years Ago

Special Staff Correspondent of The Gazette.

Hallfax, N.S., March 9 .- After three and a half years' overseas service, the 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada reached their native shores this morning when the Adriatic docked at Hallfax at ten o'clock. The veterans who stepped ashore amid the plaudits of the entire population of this city were, however, but a small remnant of the original gallant band that salled in the Hesperian in June, 1915.

Weather and other circumstances contributed to the efforts of the citizens to extend a specially warm and well-arranged welcome to the vanguard of the Third Division.

With clear blue sky and shining sun overnead and a dense crowd of humanity assembled on every available spot on the banks of the water, the returning men enjoyed a reception the warmth of which evidently aroused just a little envy in the minds of two or three veterans who recalled the fact that they dribbled back as casualties almost unnoticed though they had been first to go. As the Adriatic steamed in to the wharf there was a simultaneous blowing of sirens and whistles which broke the Sabbath silence while bands played martial airs. Men lined up on decks were in some cases wearing steel helmers, in others balmoral cap with red cockade.

Thirty officers and 550 other ranks of by train for Montreal at one o'clock, prayelling in two sections. All documentation was carried out on ship, including payment of live dollars to every man. Colonel Royal Ewing, looking well, said the voyage had been splendid and without incldent. Their roturn, he said, brought mingled happiness and sorrow. There was joy coming back victorious, but It was tinged with regret as he reit was finged with regret as he remembered that five thousand men
had passed through the battalion and
so had fallen on the field. Captain
P. W. Christie, of Woodstock, padre
for the past fourteen months, declared
the ministry in France and England
has been the happiest and most profitable he ever had. "You could not
find a better bunch of boys," he said. entrough of the Nova Scotia Legisla-

on in the of the pay and allowance

WON MANY DECORATIONS,

WON MANY DECORATIONS.

Of officers who crossed over with the original 2nd Battailen there are now returning the following: Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Majors E. R. Pease, D.S.O.; A. Graftey, M.C.; Capis. E. B. Finley, M. C.; L. G. Black, M.C.; J. K. Beveridge, M.C.; Lieut, J. C. Stewart, M.C.; also Capt. H. S. Sewell, Lieuts. Jf. W. Cave, M.C.; C. J. Flotcher, J. Knox. There are about one thousand two hundred other ranks of the original unit. The 42nd has had a large share of decorations. There have fallen in action 566, while 180 have died of wounds. Total casualties reached 2,910, this total including men who tion 566, while too wounds. Total casualties reached 2,910, this total including men who were wounded twice or thrice and were removed from and then taken on strength again. It is estimated practically 10 per cent, of the battalion who have gone, through the various shows have, as they say, at the front, "got it some time or the front, other."

The persistence of a photographer The persistence of a photographer this morning almost resulted in Lieut.-Col. Ewing being left behind at Halifax. Having put the photographer off for two hours, the officer commanding at last consented to pose beside the gang-way with the officers around, but without warning the train moved out. The officers made pell-mell scramble, but the O, C, and others were left behind, and the train was pulled up only on the outskirts of the city where Col. Ewing rejoined it by automobile. tomobile.

Number one train contains headquarters staff and A Company, with over 200 men, and No. 2 train carries B, C and D Companies

## THE CAPTURE OF MONS.

What a strenuous time the 42nd had in the last three months of the war, finishing up with the capture of Mons, was narrated to The Gazette today by an officer who passed through it. Following the action at Arras in the last week of August, in which they suffered heavy casualties owing to a heavy bombardment, the battallon made a strong and successful attack upon a mile front of strong trench fortifications on the Arras-Cambrai road, in which they inflicted heavy losses and captured several artillery pieces, as well as several machine guns. In the next few weeks they were constantly on the move and early in September they were on the Canal du Nord at they were on the Canal du Nord at Sauchy-Cauchy, at which place they suffered an attack from the Boche and for some days experienced some very open warfare. A little later the battalion was in support at Queant, where in the closing days of Soptember they made an attack on a railway embankment under a perfect tornado of machine gun fire, the result being that il the compony

# **42ND RETURNS** WITH GLORIOUS

"Chalmers M. Hamili, secretary to Mr. Firestone, authoritatively denicd the story printed in newspapers printegion (the country that Mr. Firestone is interested in the organization of the proposed 5200,000, 000 automobile company. Further, in say such company. Mr. Firestone and that Mr. Firestone did not contempiste acquiring any interest in any such company. Mr. Firestone is now in California on his stone is now in California on his stone is now in California on his MID DECUBD von Firestone, and he text follows:
"Chalmers M. Hamill, secretary to

Hughes pictured in his recent speech, for with the knowledge of the comformation with the knowledge of the comformation and the only weapons used were machine guns and rifles. The 42nd battalion entered Mons at one o'clock on the morning of 11th November, as the enemy withdrew machine gun posts one by one, so that by 5 a.m. the city was taken and by 7 a.m. the battalion marched in with head-quarters company headed by pipers' band up to the Grande Place. It was only four hours before that the Boches had left, and when the frightened citizens emerged from cellars they were overloyed to find their allies had come to their deliverance. Within half-an-hour telephonic communication was estabtelephonic communication was established with the rear and the first message received was the news that the armistice had been signed and that hostilities would cease at eleven in the forenoon.

In the forenoon.

After that the battalion did occupation duty at Jeanviel, near Brussels, and on leaving there in February, marched to the outskirts of Lille, where they were billeted for a short time. At Lille all the cotton factory machinery had been removed by the Germans. The 42nd reached Bramshott camp, in England, whence they entrained direct for Liverpool. they entrained direct for Liverpool.

Among officers with the Royal Canadlan Regiment was Lieut. Adjutant Gregg, V.C., M.C., with bar. The trains carrying the Montreal nen will arrive at Place Viger station about ten o'clock Tuesday norning.

The Hallfax Chronicle in an edtorial, voiced the general disappointnent of the citizens in not having use 42nd participate in the public reuleption and procession. The great ulebarking port of Canada would be Holeased to do them honor, says the sophronicle.

complete Bn.

Halifax Citizens Gave the Fighting Battalion Great Welcome

### EAGER FOR HOME

Veteran Montreal Battalion Impatiently Awaits Sight of Home City

Special to The Star by a Staff Cor-respondent.

ENROUTE WITH THE \$2ND ROY-AL CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS, March 10.—Having completed inscribing their names on the Empire's roll of glory, the final flourish being the capture of Mons, the 42nd Royal Canadian Highlanders arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock Sunday morning

capture of Mons, the 42nd Royal Canadian Highlanders arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock Sunday morning on the steamer Adriatic.

There was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm, befitting the reception of brave men, and as the Freat liner forced her twenty-seven thousand of whistles screeched their welcome. Halifax welcomed the 42nd as royally as she did her own Royal Canadian Regiment. Thousands of people lined the docks adjacent to Pier No. 5, and the small craft moored near by resembled the swarming of bees in their stupenduous load of cheering enthusiasts.

The sun was shining brightly and the harbor glistened silver white white the Adriatio herself was in holiday attire bedecked with many flags. Much scarred and decorated, and most eager, the soldlers swarmed over the outrigging of the steamer as she swung majestically, almost proudly into the pier. The boys are more eager to get to Montreal than they were to capture Mons, if that could be possible. On all sides the men asked me how conditions were in Montreal, and more than one modest fellow with ribbons on his tunic said when told of the reception awaiting them, that he had but done his duty and was not deserving of so gallant a reception.

"There is not all joy and gladness in our return," said Col. Royal Ewins, the Commanding Officer, in speaking to your correspondent. "We old originals look over our battalion now and we search in vain for the gallant fellows who will not be received with enthusiasm, and who can never return to their homes."

Col. Ewing, who looks hale and hearty, said that four thousand six han two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine men had hundred and introduced and interest the surface of the ranks and being marked by the Mons ribbon, it is surprising to find how few they are.

Find the find how few they are

MMENSE CROWD THERE.

Every organization in Halifax was represented at the pier, and so great did the civilian crush become through the efforts to reach the boys with comforts that the authorities stopped allowing people to enter, with the result that one of the troop train crews and considerable difficulty in getting inside the barbed wire managements. The photographers and movie men present had difficulty in securing vantage points to obtain a picture. Just before the train pulled out their enterprise was successful in getting the officers to return to the ship and group themselves on the gang-plant. The trainmen, not knowing this or dered the first train off and with smiling countenances, made and rush for the train and succeeded in gesting on the softens who had been added to the standard of the headquarters staff the ship, and the train of the train of the train that the head, and the train staff was the staff and the standard of the headquarters staff the standard and the counterprise and the standard staff the standard and the counterprise of the headquarters staff the standard and the counterprise staff and the counterprise staff

# SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GALLANT 42ND DECORATED FOR BRAVERY



Lieut-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, M.C. D.S.O., and Crolx de Chevalier.



Licut. Col. G. S. Cantlio, D.S.O.



Lleut.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C.



Col. H. C. Walkem, D.S.O.



Major S. C. Norsworthy, M.C., D.S.O.



Major Sam J. Mathewson, M.C. (with Bar.)



Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.





Major E. B. Finley, M.C.



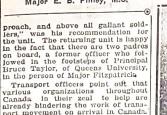
D.S.O.



Capt. W. Arthur Graffety, M.C.



Capt. L. G. Blac



The 42nd was in Jemeppes on the







Lieut. A. E. Andrews, M.C.



HEROIC PADRE.—The Rev. E. Graham, M.C., whose D.S.O. has just been greated. He displayed the greatest bravery in reaching wounded under are.

# The Honors of The Forty-Second

Ypres, 3rd battle. The Somme. Courcelette. Fabeck Groben. Regina Trench. Vimy Ridge. Passchendaele. Arras. Amiens. Cambrai. Mons.

# MEN OF 42ND BATT'N WON MANY HONORS

Victoria Cross, 1; D.S.O. 8; M.C. 32; D.C.M. 21; M.M. 122: M.S.M. 5

# VETERANS DUE TUESDAY

Arrangements For Street Decoration-Three Days' Reception By Men at Highlanders Armory

One Victoria Cross, eight D.S.O.'s, thirty-two Military Crosses, twentyone Distinguished Conduct Medals, one hundred and twenty-two Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals and a number of foreign decorations-such is the record of the officers and men of the 42nd Highlanders, gazetted up to the end of February. It is known that other distinctions are shortly to be announced, but this record is enough to justify a more than royal welcome from Montreal when the contingent under Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing ar-rives at the Place Viger on Tuesday.

Lieut. C. G. Dinesen, who bears the Victoria Cross is of Danish extraction and joined the 42nd as a private in June, 1917 with the Second Reinforcing Company. The Victoria Cross was awarded for exceptional bravery in an attack on strongly defended trenches, where ten hours bravery in an attack on strongly defended trenches where ten hours hand to hand fighting resulted in the capture of a mile of trenches. Five times he rushed forward alone and put machine guns out of action. Lt. Dinesen got his well-earned com-

mission shortly before the armistice.

The following is the record of the other medals awarded to members of this regiment of Montrealers:

Distinguished Service Order (eight) —Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlle Major Bart-lett McLennan, Col. H. C. Walkem (transferred to 109th Pioneer Batt.); Major S. C. Norsworthy, Major E. R. Pease, Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing (with bar); Chaplain Major Kilpatrick, Major C. B. Topp.

Military Cross (thirty-two); Lieut.-

Military Cross (thirty-two): Lieut.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, Major Nonsworthy, Lieut. J. K. Mathison, Major S. H. Mathewson (with bar), Capt. J. K. Beveridge (Quartermaster with incoming men). Lieut. C. S. Martin, Lieut. J. McNaughton Major R. Willcock (with bar), Major C. B. Topp, Lieut. S. C. Gillingwater Capt. W. Hale (Medical Officer), Capt. J. T. L. Shum (with bar), Capt. J. C. Stewart, Lieut. J. T. Downey. Lieut. M. T. Cohen, Capt. L. G. Black, Major E. B. Finley, Capt. L. C. Montgomery Capt. R. F. Shudd, Lieut. D. B. McCaskill. Lieut. J. M. Morris (with

M.M.), Corporal E. Greaves, Battullon-Sergeant-Major P. W. Mactraliane, Sergeant J. L. Davis Lance-Corporal W. J. Taylor, Sergeant J. Bullock, Company-Sergeant-Major P. Ackerley, Battullon-Sergeant-Major J. Page (Belglan Crolx de Guerre), Corporal G. J. Franklin, Private K. A. Ritchie, Private W. J. Russell, Private C. Trowse, Sergeant J. Williamson, Sergeant R. E. Young.
Military Medals; (122), of which the following 11 have bars: Corporal L. Morrison, Sergeant G. Smith (original 42nd), Private A. Maynard, Lance-Corporal C. A. Myles. Sergeant W. Beswetherick, Private A. MacSwain, Corporal J. A. Vogel, Private F. R. Lambier, Company-Sergeant-Major E. W. Hopkins Sergeant G. Smith (original 73rd), Lance-Corporal M. R. Comba.
Private J. Waldougel (Military Medal and Russian Cross of St. George, 4th class.)
Meritorious Service Medals (five): Corporal J. Grier, Corporal W. G. Gallow, Corporal G. F. Flack, Sergeant J. J. Hugg, Sergeant H. E. Trafford.

Trafford.

# THREE DAYS' RECEPTION.

The veterans of the 42nd who are already in Montreal, most of whom have been released from service owing to wounds, will join their com-rades and take part in the parade from Place Viger Station. These veterans will be distinguished from the incoming men by not carrying arms. Automobiles are being provided for those who are still suffering from wounds or otherwise physically unable to march in procession.

 $\Lambda$  reception and entertainment for the men and their relatives will be held at the  $\Lambda$ rmory on Bleury street in the afternoon and evening for the three days succeeding the arrival of the men. The regimental band will play appropriate music. Highlanders in uniform will, of course, be admitted to the reception without ticket.

A rally of the veterans of the 42nd already in Montreal will be held at the Armory on Monday evening receive instructions and rehearse for the parade.

The Decoration Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. W. Stewart is making arrangements for street decoration to welcome back home the boys of the famous 42nd, who are expected to arrive in the city on Tuesday. Mr. Stewart announces that the banks and other large corporations have signified their willingness to help out the good work by decorating their buildings along the route of the procession, and this alone will be a great incentive to the smaller merchants and corporations to demonstrate their loyalty to the men of the 42nd. It is understood that Sheriff Lemieux has communicated with the Provincial Government for an appropriation to decorate the Court House, on the Champ de Mars side, where the review of the troops will take place. Several members of the Committee are working on the route to be taken by the procession, inviting every merchant and householder to display flags and bunting.
Mr. Mackay is in charge of this
particular work. The city of Montreal is preparing ten huge streamers to be erected across the streets at sections.

Sweet Home." At Come near Champ de Mars Welcome!! Welcome!! welcome!! across the corner of St. St. Lawrence streets, "O Were With You." Where With You." Where the Place d'Armes, "G Our Heroes" will be read on at St. James street at Square, "We Kept the Burning." Passing along Beaver Hall at Craig stread "We Honor Our and at the turn on Dorch "Your Deeds Will Live" calfe street is reached on Guard for Us will be and "The End of the Traed at Peel street barrack These greetings will be and English. These Wnen

These greetings will be and English. The com look to the owners of that they are adorned wi



All returned Officers and men of the Overseas Battalions, R.H.C. are requested to attend at the Armoury on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, to receive final instructions.

Uniform may be worn on this occasion.

Badges and tickets for admission to Receptions at the Armory for members of the R.R.O. and their families will be issued at this parade.

Montreal, 7th March, 1919.

GEO. S. CANTLIE, Lieut. Col.

# SPECIAL REQUEST TO CITIZENS

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the reception to the 42nd Battalion, ask citizens and relatives of soldiers two favors:

1—To keep the streets clean.

2—Relatives not to break up the parade by rushing into the ranks, as the procession is for the glory of the Battalion.

# CLEAR ROUTE WHEN HIGHLANDERS COME

City Will Suspend Traffic on Streets Where Home-Coming Soldiers March

# HOLIDAY IN THE SCHOOLS

Appeal To Employers To Release Workers To Aid in Welcome — Citizens
Decorate Houses

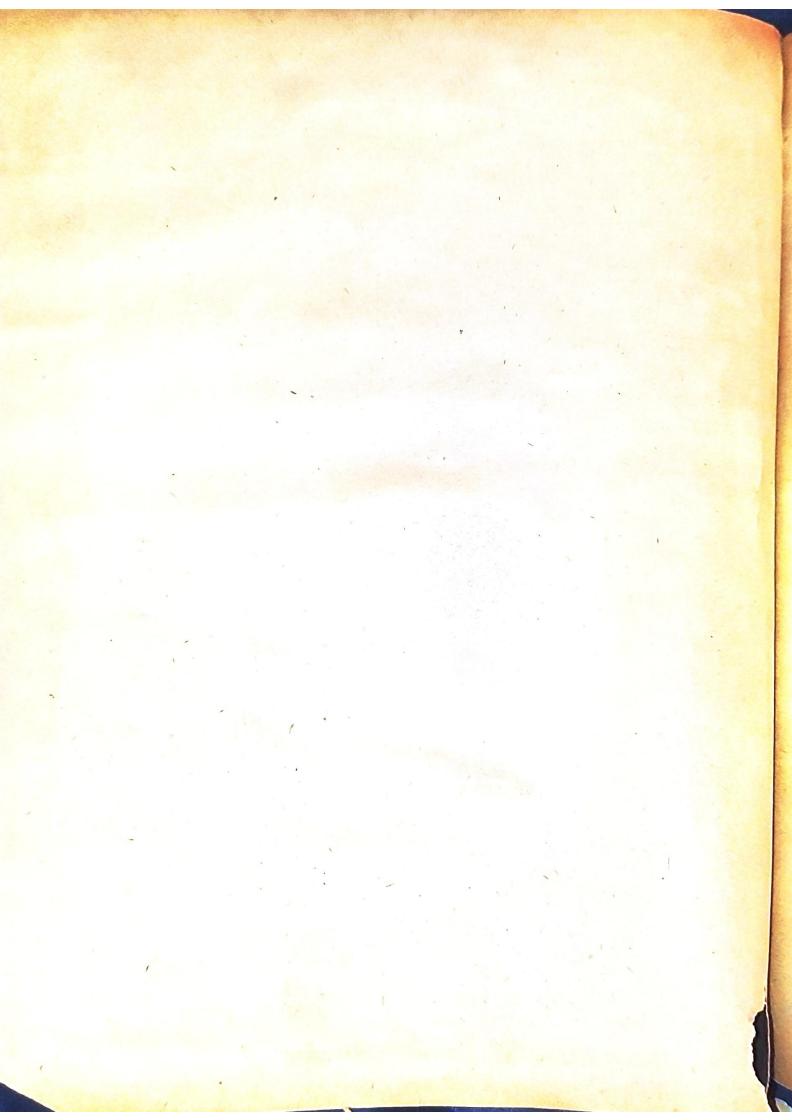
Judging from the reports made yesterday in the City Hall at a meeting of the Citzens' Reception Committee organized to welcome the returning regiments to Montreal, it only remains for the people themselves to give our Highlanders the welcome to which they are entitled when they detrain at Place Viger next Wednesday. Mr. E. R. Decary, the chairman of the committee, stated that General Mewburn had officially sanctioned the scheme of reception proposed and had authorized the scheduling of trains, so that the Highlanders should arrive at the Place Viger Station. This enabled the committee to adhere to the route originally planned by way of Craig and Gosford to the City Hall, across the Champ de Mars, up St. Gabriel, along St. James to Victoria Square, up Beaver Hall to St. Catherine and along St. Catherine to Peel street.

Peel street.

Mr. Decary stated that the intention was to suspend traffic etter on these streets during certain so as to allow the free movement the parade, and particular attention would be paid by the city authorities so that these streets should so far as possible be clear of snow. The city would proclaim a school holiday so that the children could participate in such a memorable event, and he was in favor of the suggestion that the Champ de Mars should be specially reserved for children. The salute would be taken at the balustrate in front of the City Hall, and a section would probably be reserved there for the relatives of the men returning. He appealed to the public to co-operate in the arrangements by remaining strictly to the pavements during the parade, and felt sure that the relatives of the men in whose honor this welcome was being arranged would also co-operate by not endeavoring to break into the procession.

# APPEAL TO CITIZENS.

The City of Montreal appeals to every citizen to decorate his house or place of business with bunting on the day of welcome, particularly those who have houses or offices along the route; expects all bells, chimes, whistles and factory syrens to celebrate the arrival; asks employees to give several hours hollday to their employees so that they can line the streets; do everything possible to welcome and do honor



Circulation Daily Star last week exof the Star 100,000

# he Montreal 2

VOL. LI., No.

THE WEATHER-FAIR

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH

# TTALION ARRI

# HIGHLANDERS' PARADE PLAGE VIGER

Station Reserved for Reception Committee March via St. James, Beaver Hall, St. Catherine and Peel Streets

To the skirl of their own plpes, and the pipes and music of several brass bands of the city ,the 42nd Highlanders will commence their march of triumph from Place Viger Station about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. All Montreal will give itself over to a day of exultation, and the "brither" Scots of the returning soldiers and comrades in battle will continue a program of reception and celebration through Wednesday and Thursday.

continue a program of reception and celebration through Wednesday and Thursday.

A pathetic detail of the program will take place at the armory on Bleury street on Thursday aftermoon, when Chaplain J. B. Kilpatrick D.S.O. will meet the relatives of the Battalion's dead. The chaptain has always written to her whose boy or husband made the supreme sacrifice for his country and he now seeks to meet each personally. This meeting is a necessary but pathetic incident of the otherwise glad reunion period.

It has been definitely ordered by Major-Gen. E. W. Wilson, C.M. C., that the special trains bringing Lieut-Col. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., and the remnant of the 42nd, will reach Place Viger station at 9:15 and 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. The parade at the detraining point will be in charge of Lieut-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., who was the first commanding officer of the unit in France.

The station has been completely reserved for those who form the reception committee Major-Gen, Wilson invited this morning Major-Gen. E. Gugilelniotti, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, to accompany him. Gen. Gugilelniotti is on pany him. Gen. Gugilel

PARADE STARTS AT 10. Viger arriving at

# WHERE TO SEE MEN SEE TUESDAY

aaaaaaa

Arrive Place Viger 9:15 a.m. and 9:30 a.m.
Craig and Gosford.
Champ de Mars.
St. Gabriel Street.
St. James Street.
Victoria Square.
Beaver Hall Hill.

St. Catherine Street. Peel Street to Barracks.

<del>ΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦΦ</del>Φ

strength here. Discharge papers, pay cheques and transportation to their homes will be given out to the entire strength at Peel street tharracks, at the completion of the parade tomorrow.

### SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

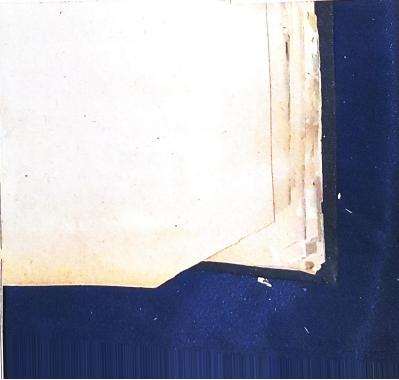
At the Place Viger there will be a brilliant display of the flags of the Allies with an immense sign 300 feet long, glying the names of the places where the 42nd were in action—Ypres, Maple Copse, Sanctuary Wood, Hooge, Fabeck Graben, Zollern Trench, Vimy Rdige, Passchendaele, Hill 70, Regina Trench, Arras, Le Quesnoy, Petit Fontaine, St. Olles, Tilloy, Valenciennes, Mons and the Rhine. Another sign on the hotel facade will show the list of honors won by the officers and men, namely: One Victoria Cross, eight Distinguished Service Order. 32 Military Crosses, 21 Distinguisnea conquot Medals, 122 Military Medals, five Meritorious Service Medals.

In connection with the arrival of the 42nd, the C.P.R. Angus Shops will lead the way for the whistle blowing and hooting by announcing the arrival of the special train as it passes the special train as it passes after leaving Mile End.

THE HEADING THE 42ND THE PIPES OF INTO MONS MARCH



The splendid Montreal regiment which counes home tomorrow, marched into Mo This is an official photo of the great event.



# Mail to the Forty=Second!

REETINGS and Welcome to you, Forly-Second! In the grand procession of returning heroes you hold a unique place in the hearts of all Montrealers, for the glory of your achievements holds an extra thrill of pride for us in the thought that you are CCanadians. With all our hearts we welcome you home again.



### THE BATTALION 42nd (By Roland Hill)

an extra unit and taking an almost regular turn in the trenches. The regular turn in the trenches. The regular turn in the trenches. The second of the 18th, another who the second of the 18th, another who the second of the 18th, another who the second of the second of

Taking their share of trench we but with no major actions for a calcurable time the 42nd stayed in actions for a constraint of the share of the shar

completed. The battalion had again suffered heavily in driving the Germans out of the pill-boxes which dotted the creat at Meetcheele, but the position gained gave the supporting battalions an ideal place from which to make the final assault on the coveted pile of ruins.

### Back Before Lens.

Back Before Lens.

Back Before Lens.

In November the battallon was back again before Lens and later, with the rest of the Corps, it faded into oblivion, that period when the Canadians underwent the open fighting training which was later to stand them in such good stead. The day before the attack at Amiens on Agust Sth, 1918, the Highlanders were moved up to the support lines of the First Division which was to have the honor of jumping off. On the third day of the attack, when victory was so complete it needed vigorous following up to make it a rout for the Germana, the Third Division with it the 42nd wont into the attack at Le Quesnoy. The village was stormed and the thrust in which the Highlanders took part after this was the spearhead of the great battle, piercing the enemy's disorganized line for several miles.

### Hindenburg Line.

although conditions were not favorable owing to the heavy sleet which was falling. In less than three hours they were able to report that they had their line well consolidate and more pirsoners had fallen to the kilted men from Montreal than they had easilities. All through the day the 42nd held on, suffering from an cuffinding fire from Hill 165 but never finching, until that evening the Fourth Division took the position that was bothering them.

At Passchaendaele.

In October, 1917, the 42nd Battalion found itself with its division at Passchaendaele. The Highlanders were one of the attacking units, to the North East and after heavy fighting over the muddlest ground they had yet encountered, they were able to gain the main German trench just outside the shattered village, it was the objective that was needed for the phase of the attack and on their relief by men of the First Division the capture of the town which imperial and Australians had attempted to take three times was

# History of the Forty-Second Highlanders Is Most Wonderful

ROM the Land of the Maple, Canada's latest Highland Regiment, the 42nd Battalion, went forth to battle 'gainst the modern foe of civilization and liberty. On the bloodstained soil of France its officers and men up held the traditions of the gallant highland units which Canada had already sent to the front, and which did so much to save the day at Langemarck. The picture in The Standard's Art Section this week shows the Battalion as it looked on the Champs de Mars, Montreal, on the occasion of the Royal inspection by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.

This Battalion bears the same number as the Black Watch—Scotland's famous regiment of "Royal Highlanders" which has won glory and renown on many a battlefield during the past two centuries.

## A GLORIOUS RECORD.

It was at Fontenoy that the Black Watch first me the foreign foe, and their encounters with that foe we an emphatic earnest of their future honors. The fortile of war was not on their side; they were forced to retrete covering the movement, however, in such perfect orde that Lord Crawford waved his hat to fhem, with the well remembered approval that they had achieved as grea honor as if they had gained the actual victory.

# GREATLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF.

In America the regiment had greatly distinguished itself at Bushey Run, in the war of Pontiac's conspiracy under the famous Swiss fighter, Bouquet. After a battle of several days' duration (the most sustained ever fought by the large on the American continual) the heart sustained and the first sustained ever fought by the large on the American continual) the heart sustained are sustained to the large sustained to by Indians on the American continent) the kilties, by a skillful stragetical movement, closed in upon their savage adversaries and literally moved them down.

# SUFFERED HEAVILY IN BLOOD.

SUFFERED HEAVILY IN BLOOD.

At Ticonderoga (America), in 1753, the 42nd suffered heavily in blood, losing 25 officers, 10 sergeants and 503 trak and file in killed and wounded. In recognition of landers. In this memorable engagement officers and men officers and men only level their way through the obstacles (the ensury was heavily entrenched) with the broad swords. They made strenuous efforts to carry the breastwork, by placing their feet in heles which they dug with their sand bayonets in the face of the works.

# DISCIPLINE OF 42ND PLEASING TO GEN. WILSON

Arrangements for Reception and Discharge of Men Praised by Col. Ewing

# MEN SATISFIED

Discharge of Remaining Members of 42nd Carried Out at Barracks Today

out at Barracks locay

"The exhibition of discipline given by the 42nd Highlanders vesterday, was one unsurpassed in my military experience"—Major-General E. W. Wilson, C.M.G., General Officer Commanding No. 4 Military District.

"The arrangements for receiving, and discharging the battallon, could not be improved upon, all ranks of the 42nd are delighted"—Lieut.-Col. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding the 42nd Battalion.

Thus did General Wilson and Content of the two commands.

This morning the balance of the battalion not discharged yesterday owing to the enormous amount of distall involved, was on parade at the real involved, was on parade at the restrict interest of Cols. Cantilis, the original C. O., and Ewing, the men filed patiently from office to office, here turning in their equipment, them being interrogated about future employment and finally being paid off and given their "Service at the front button" and discharge certificate.

Not a man, but was happy and grateful for the system and arrangements provided, and not one but was the embodiment of good order and discipline.

"It all goes to show," said Ool 6.

S. Cantile, D.S.O., "that these men chould some back by units and he re-

"It all goes to show," said Col. G.
S. Cantile, D.S.O., "that these men should come back by units and be re-ceived with the acclaim which their deeds have justified."

ke, M.C., been



# THE GALLANT FORTY-TWA



Ten thoosan' welcomes hame. We're a' prood o' ye.

The Organism of the other seasons now from 15 Sam and 18-16 to 18 Sam and 18-16 to 18-1

Christal Daily Star

# NO BOLSHEVISM, IS DECIDED OPINION OF MEN FROM FRANCE

# "GOOD OLD MUD. THEY

Men of the 42nd, Happy to See Their Canada Again-No Bolshevism for These Sturdy Sons of Canada — Want Beer and Wine

Officers. Other Ranics may me arrival in SUFFERED IN FRANCE 3675 4649 riad L'ounded, Died of 113 206 WHAT THE 42nd R.H.C. log and to or Returned Cast. passing through the

ent on the, a puddle near

The Officers' Tribute to Glorious Dead The officers of the 42nd R.H.C

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OSFORD	
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FROM	
MARS	route of march.
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CHING ON TO THE CHAMP DE MARS FROM GOSFORD	vet some idea of the huge crowds which greeted the battalion all along the route of march.
THE C	rowds which gree
TO	the huge
NO	me idea of
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THE 42NJ MAI	

THIS IS THE TIME to lay the IHL LYHM THE CANADIANS should retur of a HITHEY FOOLED Sam The boys of the 42nd Royal NEW PLANS FOR CITY,

Commissioner W, J. Hichards, of
the Salvation Army, thanked Dr.
Johnston for the courtegy extended
in placing the church at the Army's
disposal, and pointed out that the
religion of the Salvation Army exemplified happiness and jolity,
for men discharged from prison, a
feet soon to be opened in Montfor men discharged from prison, a
maternity hospital and a new hostel
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were soon to be opened in Montfor men discharged from prison, a
maternity hospital and a new hostel
were soon to be opened in Montfor men discharged from prison, a
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wore also present. Mr. Mackenziethe American Presbyterian Church
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foon, who was honorary treasurer of the
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done in the

# NEW PLANS FOR CITY,

our stewardship."

Army with whom he had been ascent of the officers and workers of the officers and the funds subscribed to take the funds subscribed to the work of the officers on the expression of confidence on the expression of confidence on the part of the public in the work that is being done, and, in this connection, he called to mind the address of the president of the Canadian of the president of the Canadian of the president of the connection, as aubscription of that corporation, as a being officers of the Montreal Locomotive ployees of the Montreal Locomotive that a spirit of obtainism with retinely, "a similar expression of the continued, "which shows that a spirit of optimism with retinely and work a spirit of optimism with retine to the efforts of the Salvation of the efforts of the Salvation period pervades all clusses allie." period pervades all classes allke,

the days that are before be prepared to to render a proper account of

# A WAR OF IDEALS.

With doop feeling Major Kilpatrick With deep feeling Major Kilpatrick referred to the many men of the 42nd who had gone over, and who would never return. They had gone to fight, not from necessity, but for ideals, and it was a present duty to make Canada a cleaner and better land out of love for the memory of those who had fallen in such a fight. those who had fallen in such a fight. The whole British Empire had enthree the war for great ideals, and these ideals must now be carried out In the peace that had cost so much blood and treasure, with a deter-mination to make the world safe for democracy, and safe for the return of the kingdom of righteousness. "Our duty is clear," he concluded;

"Our duty is clear," he concluded; "we have bought these things at a great price, and now we must as a nation live for them. Men of the 42nd, we have come to the parting of the ways. Nothing can 'take away our proud memories, nor the friendships that we have made during these years of conflict. Let us who have returned remember our dead, and keep faith with them, with a tryst that we shall in future so live for Canada that they have not died in vain." not died in vain."

| been car

THE GALLANT 42nd WITH THEIR COLORS MAICHING UP PLACE VIGER STATION THIS MORNING

TALES OF PATHOS, TALES

# PEOPLE IN THEIR KINDNESS DOING HARM TO SOLDIER

So Says Col. Royal Ewing in Referring to Repatriation Problem - Vincent Massey Tells What Has Been Done Up to Date

"I think there is a little danger of people out of the extreme kindness that they are showing, of making a bit of a mistake," said Lieut. Colonel Royal Ewing, D.S.O. at a meeting at moon today at the Board of Trade in discussing the repetriation problem. "I will tell you what I mean. The other day I went into the rooms of an organization that is doing excellent work. There I found two or three drunken soldiers. I asked them if they were doing this sort of thing for men under the influence of liquor. It astonished me. To my mind this is all wrons.

The committee had been successful the report of these II.—100 women have already returned to Canada.

The committee had been successful

"You cannot run a show like that in France and you cannot do it in this country. They are putting a premium on drupken burns and the sooner they cut out doing this the better."

Colonel Ewing said that he did not Colonel-Ewing said that he did not know much about repatriation but that two points which struck him were first that the wiyes and children of men who had fallen in France must of necessity be looked after after, and that secondly the maimed soldier must be attended to. Finally the good soldier who was not maimed should be given some consideration. should be given some consideration.

He said there were good men in

He said there were good men in France and there were good.

"In our own battalion we had men who did wonderful work, and we also had men who did not do such good work," he continued. "Our records are complete, and we have a record of each man, and if these organizations would get in touch with these records they would be able to find out the worth of the man. I do not mean to get down to a narrow basis in this matter, but I think this might be done and assist the cause greatly."

## MANY SOLDIERS PLACED.

WANY SOLDIERS PLACED.

Vincent Massey, head of the repatriation committee, said that in the week ending March 10, out of 2160 applications from soldiers for jobs no less than 1311 were properly placed in positions. He said that the unemployment situation was much easier and he felt that it would greatly improve in the next fortnight. The railways, he said, would require at least 40,000 more men than they did normally as soon as the spring opened up and reconstruction began. In certain districts of Ontario already there was a shortage of men, and it was hard to secure men for the work in hand.

was hard to secure was hard.

Mr. Massey pointed out that In spite of Orders-in-Council and Government machinery the work of repatriation could not be a success without the human touch and the personal touch from the civilian population of the country. He said that the army was built up in four years and that in a twinkling of an eye the whole machinery of the army tame unnecessary and was scraptaneous transport to the army transport to the army transport to the army unnecessary and was scraptaneous transport to the army transport to

Canada.

The committee had been successful that in placing to date 1200 men on farms and helped them out and there were three or four thousand more who were waiting to do. This he took to mean that there would be a big back to the land movement for many of these men previously had worked in the cities. John Ballile the president of the Board of Trade, presided.

# Military News and Views

### 1ST D. C. M. AGAIN.

Some time ago a discussion was carried on in the Veterans' column in The Star, as to who was the first Canadian to win the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The discussion produced a weight of evidence in favor of Sgt. Drake, of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment. A recent communication has been received from Lieut.-Col, F. S. Meighen from Belgium, that leaves no further doubt about Drake's right to the honor. honor.

Col. Meighen's letter is as follows: Col. Meighen's letter is as follows:
"There is no doubt whatever that
Pte. (now Sgt.) Drake of the 14th
Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment
was the first man of the First Canadian Division to win the D.C.M. I
was in command of the 14th R.M.R.
at the time and am absolutely certain of the fact, which can also be
proved by the records of the First
Division.

Division.

"Regt,-Sergt.-Major Hawkins' account of Drake's exploit is correct. It occurred in a sector of the trenches at Rue Petillon, near Fleurbale Set Drake was only nineteen trenches at Rue Petillon, near Fleurbaix. Sgt. Drake was only nineteen years of age at the time and had been a stretcher bearer in the 1st Regt. Canadlan Grenadier Guards before enlisting in the 14th Battalion. I saw him quite recently while he was on a visit to the 87th Battalion, Canadian Grenadier Guards, and his many friends will be glad to know he is in perfect health.

His brother, Pte. J. N. Drake, who came overseas with the 87th Battalion has recently been awarded the Military Medal."

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN.

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN.

# COL. EWING'S REQUEST

# Sixteen Hundred High School Pupils Benefited

Pupils Benefited

Sixteen hundred boy and girl pupils of the Montreal High School enjoyed yesterday afternoon as a holiday when Lieut.-Col. Royal L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., seized on a remark made by Mr. Wellington Dixon, principal, who, in introducing the officer at the weekly union meeting of the two schools yesterday morning, said: "Col. Ewing is a man of deeds, not words."

When Col. Ewing replied, he said: "Your principal has said of me that I am a man of deeds. I take him at his word, and ask that the pupils be given a half holiday." The holiday was granted.

given a half holiday." The holiday was granted.

The gathering yesterday morning was addressed by Major Kilpatrick, chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, who spoke to the boys and girls of the qualities of the soldiers at the front—courage, unselfishness, discipline and endurance. Besides Col. Ewing, the other officers, old High School boys, present were: Major A. Grafftey, Major E. R. Pease and Major S. J. Mathewson.

# THE THREE COMMANDERS OF THE 5TH C. M. R.



Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P. (centre), who raised the battalion and took it to France. He was killed in action, June 2, 1916, at Maple Copse, the only Canadian M.P. to be killed in action. To the left is Brig.-Gen. D. C. Draper, C.M.G., D.S.O., who succeeded Col. Baker in the command. To the right is Lieut.-Col Rhoades, who succeeded Gen. Draper on his promotion, and who is bringing the battalion home.

# CANADIANS HONORED Several More Officers Are Awarded Decorations

(Canadian Associated Press.)
London, March 25.—(By Mail.)—
Captain Clarence Young, R.A.M.C.,
formerly of the Canadian medical
services, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He also
holds the M.C. and bar. Captain G.
M. Cameron. of the R.A.M.C., and

formerly of the Canadians, has been awarded the bar to the M.C. Captain W. H. Ferguson, attached to the Royal Birkshires, who belongs to Toronto, has also been awarded the bar to the M.C. Major J. A. Devine, D.S.O., of the R.A.M.C., belonging to Winnipeg, has been mentioned in despatches.

despatches.

A bar to the Military Cross has been awarded to the following Canadians: Major Edmund Hooper Beckett, Captain Gerald Latimer, Captain Vivian McClenaghan, Engineers; Lieut. Robert Hay, Lieut. Melvin Buchanan, 26th; Captain Kenneth Burgess, Patricias; Lieut. John Leighton, 44th; Captain William Grantey, 42nd; Captain Milliam Grantey, 42nd; Captain Geo. Smith and Captain Richard Weldon, Medicals; Lieut. Harry Templeman, 10th; Captain Frederic Worthington, Machine Guns.

# WON 17,000 DECORATIONS.

WON 17,000 DECORATIONS.

"It is gratifying to record," says the report, "that since the overseas military forces of Canada first went into action they have been awarded upwards of 17,000 medals, honors and awards, including 53 Victoria Crosses 1,182 Military Crosses, 10 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 1,204 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and occio Military Medals."

ADVERTISING-ISMS

OL 11 No 29

THE WEATHER-FINE

# The Mine of the state of the State MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919

CIRCULATION Last Week's Daily, over 600,000 Last Week's Weekly, over 136,500

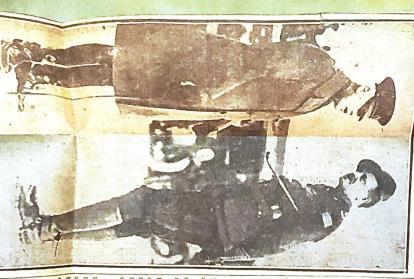
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OF THE STAR Total ..... 736,500

# HAIL MEN WHO WON LAST BATTLE OF WAR

WELCOME HOME, FORTY-SECOND

District Conduct District Wedness



# GREETS 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

Two Hundred Thousand Throats Roared a Welcome on the March from Place Viger to Peel St. Barracks—Happy but Wet-Eyed Women Thronged the Champ de Mars

Just four months ago to the day those brave war-worn lads of the 42nd arrival home, marched victoriously into Mons.

To them fell the proud home: of winning the last great hattle of the

Great War and of writing in letters of blood the last names on that great roll of honor that will ever be the brightest page in Canada's bistory.

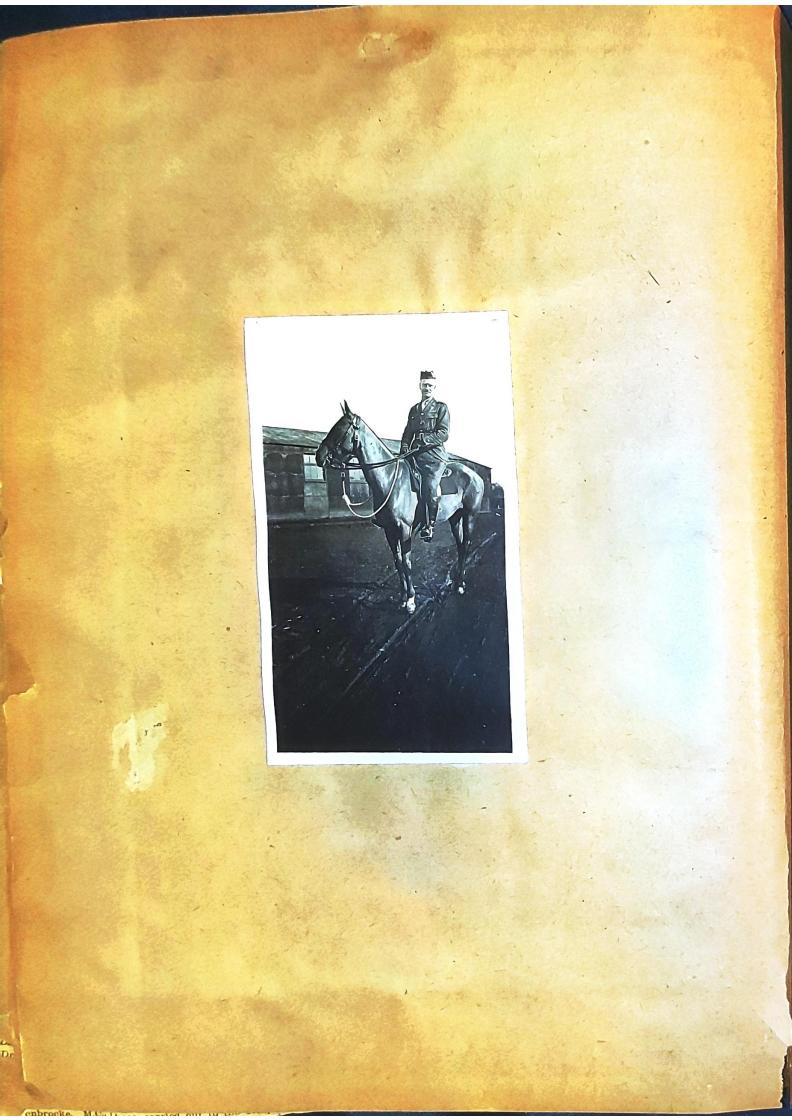
Every man and woman who cheered in the attrects had in mind those hundreds of men who fell out before the last, men who had done their all for Canada and the Empire. Hundreds of them marched today before the main of welcome from a proud and thankful city. body of troops, and for them, as well as for the men in arms, rose the roar Today's demonstration was a greeting not alone to the heroes of Mona

# A TRIBUTE TO WHOLE CANADIAN ARMY

tribute today, the first battalion of Montreal's fighting men to return from the battle line as a unit. Four years ago the 42nd Highlanders marched battalion's ranks, until when the arrover 4,600 men had passed through away, 1,200 strong. In those four years battle after battle had thinned the a's victorious army that Montreal paid

The casualties were almost 2,800, far more than twice the strength of the battalion that marched away in 1915. Of these 2,800, 744 lie in soldings

To all that goodly company was this morning's tribute paid, to the men who are returning, to the men who have returned, and to the men who will never return.



# WILD ENTHUSIASM GREETS 42ND BACK FROM FRANCE TODAY

(Continued from Page One).

At the first glimpse of the returning warriors, any lurking spirit of gloom that might have hid itself on the premises, took to flight. Myriads of faces and myriads of smiles, all mixed up with innumerable tin hats and projecting rifles, hung from out the car windows on both sides of the train, announced in no uncertain fashion that the battalion was "hame"

tashion that the partition at last.

Then the fun began. The rear coaches seeming to boast a greater abundance of smilling, battle-scarred faces than the others, there was a concerted rush for those coaches. Sedate old gentlemen, and dignified officers rushed over and grasped the hands that extended eagerly from out the opened windows. Friends out the opened windows. Friends sought friends, and many were the reunions there, but none were forgotten in the handshakes—even total

gotten in the handshakes—even total strangers got their share.

Among the first to welcome the men, was Major-Gen, Wilson and his staff, including Lieut.-Col, Hill and Lieut-Col. Stewart, who were awaiting their "boys" long before the train had even come to a stop. Other prominent officers of the Highland regiments, were also on the platform, and were equally generous in their welcomes.

### WEARY YEARS ALL REPAID!

WEARY YEARS ALL REPAID.

It was some moments after the train had come to a stop before the men began to detrain, — but when they did, the enthusiasm was redoubled. Kit bags, rifles, tin hats, and other harness of war made their appearance on the platforms, and was immediately followed by a steady stream of "bonnie laddles." One "braw" young warrier, of noble mien, his Balmoral jauntily aslant, and a happy gleam in his eye, set his rifle down on his kitbag, and looked eagerly around. At once there was a rush of feet, and the years of weary devotion had been rewarded. A mother's tears—a father's handshake, and little brother's tiny hand, was happiness enough. It was a pretty scene, but The Starman, suddenly discovering that he was playing eavesdropper, turned away—only to find similar scenes being enacted in many other places. Soon the platforms were swarming with kilties, and their merry voices resounded throughout the station as they collected themselves and their chattels, preparatory to falling in.

falling in.

As, platoon by platoon, the detachment on the first train descended, they were drawn up near the iron grill leading into the station waiting rooms, where they smartly came to attention, and were marched off into the yard outside.

# Crowd Goes Wild as Soldiers Step from Station Portal

Following up the rear of the last Following up the rear of the last platoon, came the victorious colors of the regiment. As the detachment left the obscurity of the platform to the brave strains of "Highland Laddies," by the pipers, with the gorgeous colors of the 42nd streaming in the spring sunshine, a great cheer In the streets, on the railthe yarl itself, the populace and it tribute. Everyone did his

ald it tribute. Everyone did his share, and no-one was more happy than the laddles themselves" as they marched firmly across the snow to

join their comrades.

ment of the 5th Highlanders, followed by a platoen of the Highland Cadets. The returned officers of the various overseas Highland battalions were next in order, followed by the returned men of the same battalions. Several hundred of these were in line. Several hundred of these were in line, many of them in their "civies," which contrasted strangely with the martial color around.

### WOUNDED WILDLY CHEERED.

Not a few of those were in autos, and several projecting crutches, pro-claimed eloquently the reason. The claimed eloquently the reason. The sight of these men drew added cheers from the crowd, and in answer, many of them waved a hand or a crutch to a friend in the crowd.

DADDY IS FOUND.

On the sidewalk, near the station, a On the sidewalk, near the station, a wan little woman held a lusty youngster of some three summers on her shoulder, as the soldiers passed beside her. For many minutes, mother and child waited. Presently, a sergeant came striding along, a noble figure indeed. As he came in sight, the little woman, with a joyful crybroke from the sidewalk, and "daddy" had been found.

had been found.

Finally the last of the jaunty Glengarrys and Balmorals had been swallowed up in the crowd on Craig street, and the multitude broke away in gny-hearted disorder, to follow the parade on its march to the Champ do Mars.

# Champ de Mars Was a Swaying Sea of Humanity

The Champ de Mars was thronged with people eager the see the returning soldiers pass before the civic and military authorities who had and military authorities who had taken up positions on the balustrade between the City Hall and the Court House. The steps and the space between the south side of the parade ground was a living mass swaying to and fro like sea waves, while in the middle of the parade ground, notwithstanding the fact that the snow was three feet deep, another crowd had massed to get a glimpse of the brave boys now nearing the end of their glorious trail.

their glorious trail.

It was exactly ten o'clock when the cheers and the cries of the multitude announced that the parade was turning the corner of Craig and was turning the corner of Craig and Gosford street, and for the whole time the soldiers passed the length of the parade field, thousands of shricking trumpets and whistles could be heard mingling with the cries of the multitude.

On the balustrade Mayor Martin, in the full regaling of his robes of

in the full regallar of his robes of office, accompanied by civic and military officials awaited the soldiers. Passing the balustrade, every officer saluted the flag which had been

Passing the balustrade, every officer saluted the flag which had been holsted in the middle of the rotunda. Among those present on the balustrade were Mayor Martin, having on his right Major General Wilson, C. M. G., and to his left, General Guilelmotti, of the Italian Army, military attache at Washington, Others were: Brig.-General Dodds, Lleut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Lieut.-Col. Leduc, Lieut.-Col. Sullivan, Major Aime Grothe, Lieut. Demareze, of the Italian Army, A.D.C. to General Guglielmotti; Lieut S, Lavery, Erriest R. Decary, chairman of the Administrative Commission; Commissioners Ross, and DeSerros; Aldermen Carmel, acting mayor; J. P. Dixon, Filion, Denis, Rubenstein, and Jacobs, J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Miss E. Marjorle Ross, Miss Enid Ross, George Maybury, Wm. M. Hall, Stewart Ewing Wm. Butherfard.

Ont.; Miss S. Rubenstein, J. A. A. Leclair, Mayor of Verdun; Ald. E. W. Sayer, Outremont; Jos. Fortler, John Ballile, president Montreal Board of Trade; J. P. Cleghorn, H. M. Lambert, J. P. Black, Arthur Parentif C. de Boissieu, J. Hamilton Ferns, C. H. Macfarlane, Alphonse Raeine, Ludger Gravel, Pierre Rolland, Damien Rolland, Emile Rolland, Wilfrid Lebel, J. N. Cabana, Rene Bauset, Jules Crepeau, John T. Foster, Jos. Quintal, president Chambre de Commerce, etc.

Among those on the reviewing stand We-o Lieut.-Col. Leduc, Brig.-General W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. W. O. H. Dodds, Mayor Martin, E. R. Decary, Ald. Rubenstein, Mrs. John Kerr, Brantford, Ont.; Mr, and Mrs. John W. Ross, Miss Enid Finley, Miss Marjory Ross, Mrs. S. Ewing, Col. Creelman, Lemuel Cushing, A. M. Irving, John Baillie, president of the Board of Trade; James Cleghorn, J. Stanley Cook, George Sumner, Graham Drinkwater, E. H. Hodgson, Alphonse Racine, C. H. Macfarlane, H. M. Lambert, Mayor Leclair, of Verdun; J. Hamilton Ferns, W. M. Hall, S. W. Ewing, Forrest Rutherford, J. P. Black, A. H. Ewing, acting-Mayor Common of Westmount.

# Soldiers' Relatives Excited, But Did Not Break Ranks

The City Hall embankment reserved for the men's relatives was a ver-ltable baby show There were kid-

dies so tiny time knobby bundles arms, their veils funny little faces badge half as by There were one-y year-olds and stroolds dolled up to perhaps they were time.

Muny a mother's the weight of the the great moment lifted high so that it first of all. Not less importan

Not less important were the men's swerived hours too enaway happily about their eyes fairly shiment. They were to a sweethearts, each traw bonnet or a whe chin in honor of There were sweeting from the youngs her skirts for the sweetheart mother, all, who waved her hopped her eyes, swhether to laugh or occasion. occasion.

### ALL BUT LOST IN

There was one little or perhaps a mother had fallen. She came had fallen. She came the friends of her sold earnest little girl of the form of her. Even with impossible to get with the lines that stretce embankment. The faman felt discouraged down in the snow an cry for sheer disappethe ten-year-old your more of an optimist. more of an optimist.
they made the tour of once, twice and ever when a kindly gentlem plight made a place forowd, just as the roal heralded the arrival o

# SOFT FOR CITY HA

Even in the enclosure take a chance at seeing and late comers were find that every railing

was full.

"Gee, I wish I work

"All." remarked a la

meatly impressed with

which a group of men

the fire escape.

"Shin up, why don't

ompanion, and in hall

las clambering up the

all of the building

ls hands on the fire

laul by no means ap

htrusion.

"Get down, young if

han toying with a cig

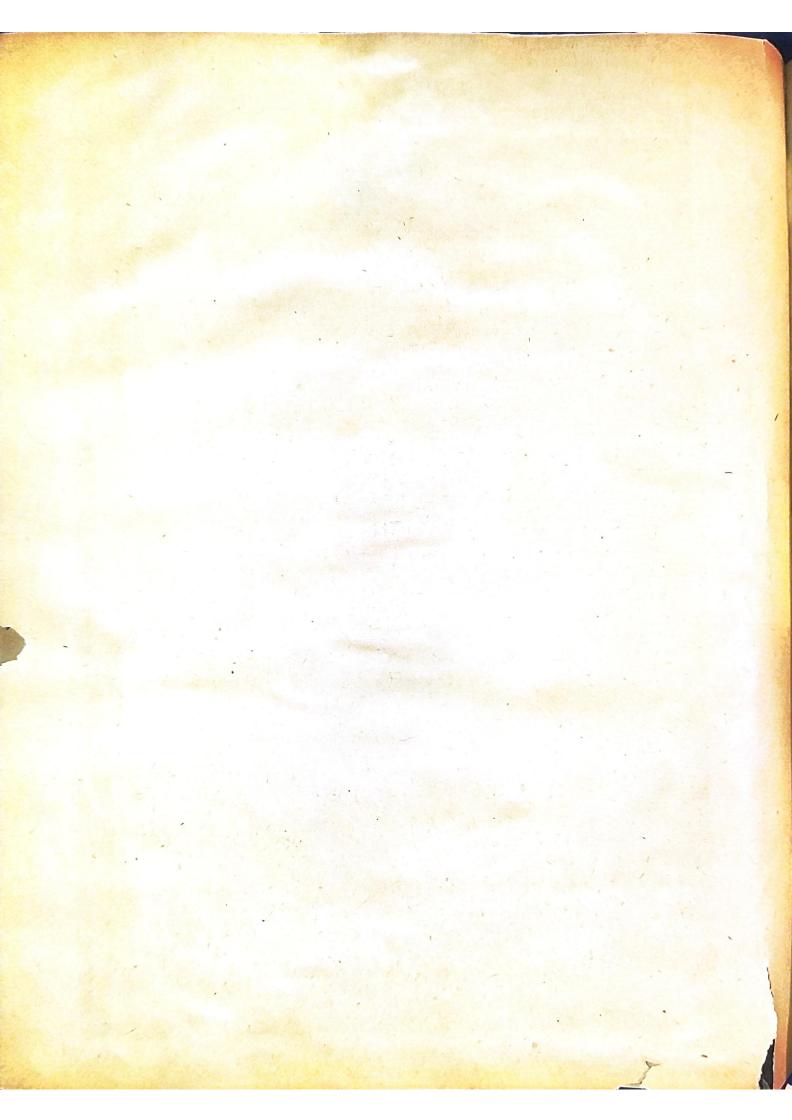
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and plenty of grit, and below a grabbed by the bld to march out by the blue Hall window, he found

LEAVE THE KID At this the crowd is "Boo-o-o-o." "Ba-a the kid alone!" "Just is the crowd is the kid alone!" the kid alone!" "Just he fourty got a clean co don't own the whole he's fort spunk enough he's fort spunk enough and a marks, showed where out." So

PREFERS KING TO The announcement o of the heroes was defined the heroes was defined and bridge times before the corner.
"I'd like to bo



# Wild Enthusiasm Greets 42nd Back from France Today

(Continued from Page 4.)

Maisonneuve's statue on Place d'Armes towered above the crowd that had gathered there. One almost felt that the great bronze likeness of the first defender of Montreal must feel some consciousness of the passing by of the city's latest defenders. WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

WOMEN JOIN THE RANKS.

It was near the corner of St. Peter street that the first successful breaking into the parade was accomplished and there several women were able to link arms for a few moments with men in the ranks and walk proudly beside them to the accompaniment of cheers from the rest of the crowd.

Confetti was showered from the tall office building on St. James street on the crowds below. Stockbrokers tape fell in curling swirls from a score of windows. Though the civic holiday was not observed by all the offices there was no attempt at work in the biuldings that lined the march. Every window had its quota of spectators. Many among the crowds on the street carried flags. Women wore the badge of the Highlanders.

# Old Beaver Hall Hill Never Saw

Such Big Crowds

As the kilties swung into Victoria Square from St. James street, tumultuous cheering, accompanied by a clamor from every variety of noise-producing instruments, broke from the multitude which filled the great open space and densely lined the slope of Beaver Hall Hill.

Every point of vantage was occupied by cheering spectators, from the topmost heights of neighboring office buildings to the steps of old St. Andrew's Church, which provided an admirable grand stand for numbers of people. Every telegraph pole had its daring climber perched high above the heads of those standing beneath, while even window ledges far above the street level perilously held their quota of those, who had come out to pay tribute to Montreal's returning soldier sons.

soldier sons.

The kiddles were there in The kiddles were there in great force, and none were more enthusiastic in the great reception given the Highlanders than the youngsters, whose shrill lusty cries could be heard even above the din created by the hoarse shouts of men, and beating of tin cans and iron bars, the wild ear-splitting screech of klaxons, the drone of steam sirens, and the sweet toned peals from the belfrys of nearby churches. The little ones, indeed enjoyed themselves hugely as they waved their brave flags and crowed delightedly at the sight of the stalwart khaki figures swinging up the hill.

### GIRLS JOINED THE RANKS.

As father, mother, brother, sister,

ment had been busy with the progress of the parade, what his impression was of the reception which the 42nd had received. His reply was embodied in few words, "We are tremendously impressed—it is wonderful—absolutely magnificent."

The colonel was then heard to instruct the color bearers that, as soon as possible after going through the discharge proceedings, they would carry the colors to the Highlanders' Armory in Bleury street, where they will be deposited.

As the battalion marched in, in file, to the gymnasium of the old high school where probably most of them had, as school boys played their pranks during the recess periods, it was noticed that although the number of Mons ribands were not numerous; among the officers at least there was a considerable display of decorations and all ranks were wearing one, two, three and some even lour wound stripss.

TURNED IN ARMS.

decorations and all ranks wore wearing one, two, three and some even is lour wound stripes.

TURNED IN ARMS.

The battallon was formed up in the symnasium in close column of half companies, After completing the parade the members of the battallon were passed first into the ordnance department where five men were on duty, receiving their arms including rifles, bayonets and scabbards, taking their names, checking them up with their equipment and graving receipts. Then they proceeded to another room where the barracks stores received their web equipment and blankets. It was arranged by the transport department, working in conjunction with the ordnance, that the men would not be required to carry their kit bags and these were brought up by transport from the station. After turning in the equipment they proceeded to another room where members of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were on hand to question them about future employment. Here each was given an identification card and a letter to the officer commanding the dispersal station, stating that every particular had been taken regarding their former employment and their wishes for employment in the future. In the cases of those who are unable to take up the work which they had in civilian life performed, these were instructed that they might call again at their leisure and arrangements would be made to give them a vocational training course at the expense of the Government that they might be fitted for some calling by which they will be able to carn an ample remuneration for the future.

Each man then proceeded to the pay office, where he was given his \$35 clothing allowance, his first month's war gratuity of \$75 and if married \$30 additional and his pay book made up to date and adjusted to include the two weeks' furlough which the Government has promised him. The average cheque that each one of these men would receive would probably be in the vicinity of from \$400 to \$500. The next and final stage in the proceedings was enacted at the discharge

As father, mother, brother, sister, and sweetheart recognized their returning loved one, the impulse in many cases was too great for ordinary restraint, and the procession was augumented by many a bright eyed girl hanging on to the arm of her soldier boy, while fathers could be seen with arms affectionately entwined around the stalwart shoulder of a long absent son.

There were many dim eyes as the boys marched so gally away four long years ago, and who will never rejectly sweethearts they left behind them. But the bercaved ones smiled them. But the bercaved ones smiled them But the bercaved ones smiled them the living bringing back the watched the living bringing back the watched the living bringing back the message of the dead; the message message of the dead; the message message of the dead; the message message of the dead; and of a

# Officer Originals Who Returned

Lt.-Col. R. H. L. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.
Major E. R. Pease, D.S.O.
Major S. J. Mathewson, M.C. Major A. Graffety, M.C. Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C. Capt. L. G. Black, M.C. Capt. J. K. Beyeridge, M.C. Lt. J. C. Stewart, M.C.

was showing flags of the Allies.

was showing flags of the Allies. All along St. James street, from the Champ de Mars up to Beaver Hall Hill, each business house showed its quota of flags and bunting, the banks making a particularly brilliant showing. A shield of the Royal arms surmounted by a large gold crown and profusely decorated with flags of all the Allies decorated the exterior of the Bank of Commerce.

"Welcome Home! Hallelujah! The Star Greets Our Conquering Heroes," read a streamer extending across St. James street outside The Star office, and "Bien Venu—Welcome Home," blazoned forth in red, white and blue at intervals along the street. Up University and along St. Catherine to Peel street, amid more red, white and blue and the flags of the nations and more slogans in French and English were displayed with such messages as "We Honor Our Defenders," "We Kept the Home Fires Burning," "Well Done, 42nd."

Messages of welcome from the city arranged by the citizens' reception committee adorned the entire route. In French and English they expressed pride in the returned heroes and their gratitude for their glorious deeds. "Your deeds will live forever," was a typical message, and then the French version, "Le souvenire de votre valeur vivra."

Mingled with the flags of the Allies were honor flags, proudly displayed. A flag cloth was employed in many places as a frill across the windows. Many decorators were seen to commence work at the eleventh hour while the orowd was already assembled. In some cases decorations were torn from the windows because they obstructed the view.

Along the sidewalk flags were in every hand and planned on every costume. Little boys did a thriving business, and had a splendid selection, so that every purchaser could display in addition to the Canadian emblem the flag of the land of his business, and had a splendid selection, so that every purchaser could display in addition to the Canadian emblem the flag of the land of his flag?" one lady was heard to enquire of a little boy.

Tramway traffic on the west end circuits was suspended this morning about 9 o'clock when a trolley wire broke in St. Catherine street, Westmount, Under normal conditions this would have been aggravating enough, but this morning of all mornings in the year it caused no end of trouble. Hundreds had left it until the last moment to take a car to Place Viger

Hundreds had left it until the last moment to take a car to Place Viger Station in order to greet the boys of the 42nd Highlanders and these were disappointed in that the cars were stalled. No one was injured when the wire broke.

The traffic manager of the Mont-real Tramways Ltd., when explaining the tic-up to The Star this morning said that the regular schedule of the cars on the important routes was

# PIPES WELCOMED CLARK-KENNEDY, V.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Who Commanded 24th Battalion Reached City Yesterday

# LARGE CROWD AT STATION

Montreal Officer Went Overseas With 13th Battalion as Captain, Won Victoria Cross and D.S.O.

Ringing cheers, such as have greeted few returned soldiers since demobilization started, welcomed Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., D.S.O., former officer communding the 24th Battalion, on his return to Montreal yesterday, from the Melita. As the only senior officer from Montreal who has won the Victoria Cross, and as an old officer of the Highlanders, Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy was given a typical Highland welcome, being greeted by the commanding offilters of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, with a number of other officers of the overseas battalions from the 5th, while a number of their pipe band under Pipe Major Alex Gray were on hand to play the returning hero home as well as several returned officers of the 24th Battallon which Lieut.-Col. Clark Kennedy commanded when he won his V.C.

There was a large crowd at the station to greet the returning officers, who came by a military special on the C. P. R. from the Melita to the Windsor street station, which arrived exactly on time.

Id.-Col. Clark-Kennedy wore his 'warmer' so that his many medal ribands did not show. He was, however, immediately recognized as he reached the station, and was greeted with rousing cheers that left no doubt as to the warmth of his welcclie home.

in excellent seemingly He was health, and little changed in appearance since he went overseas four and a half years ago with the 13th Royal Highland Battalion of Montreal, Lt. Highland Battalion of Montreal. Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy was greeted by many old friends but had little to say as to his services overseas, and nothing at all as to the special services which won him his Victoria Cross and D.S.O. He merely said that everything had gone well and that they had a good trip across, with every possible attention, both on the vessel and on the train coming in, while he was delighted to get back to Montreal, and intended to enjoy his cettling back to civillan life as soon as possible. He immediately left his settling back to civilian life as soon as possible. He immediately left the train with his friends, to proceed to his home, the party being headed by the 5th R. C. H. pipers and a number of Highland officers.



LANCE-CORP. FRED FISHER, of Montreal, who went overseas with the 13th Battalion and won the Victoria Cross at the second Battle of Ypres. He was the first Canadian to win the Cross during the War. -Photo by Rice Studio.

# OFFICERS AT STATION

Amongst the officers who were at the station to meet Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy were Major-General E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall, O.C., the 6th R. H. C., Dt.-Col. G. S. Cantile, D.S.O., Lt.-Col, Eric McCuaig, D.S.O., Sir Herbert Ames, A. D. MacTier, vice-president of the C. P. R., Major Clarence McCuaig, Capt. Pitblado, of the 13th, Capt. Birchall, of the 5th R. H. C., Major Hartland Macdougall, 42nd, Capt. J. T. Ross, Capt. Herbert Kingston, M. C., Capt. R., Kane, Capt. T. W. Ludlow, and many other officers, as well as a large gathering of civillans, and Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy's personal friends.

personal friends.

Accompanying Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy on the train were several officers for this military district, including Lts. R. S. Baker, Sherbrooke; D. F. Corbett, E. Duncan, H. I. C. Kennedy, G. L. Oglivie and I. F. Winter, of Montreal, with Lt. A. A. Tritsch, Toronto, who proceeded to his home by a later train.

Arrangements are being made by

Arrangements are being made by Lt.-Col. W. D. Birchall and other officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders and the Highland overseas regiments to give a fifting reception later on to Lt.-Col. Clark-Kennedy, since he went overseas as a captain and won his promotions and honors in the field. The deeds that won his Victoria Cross and D. S. O. have already been described in The Gazette.

# THREE FORMER COMMANDERS OF THE 13TH BATTALION



Major-Gen. F. O. W. Loomis, C.B., D.S.O., now commanding the Third Division, who took over the original battalion.



Lieut.-Col. Victor Buchanan, who succeeded Gen. Loomis and was killed in action in September, 1916.



Brig.-Gon. G. Erio McCuaig, who succeeded Col. Victor Buchanan, in 1916.



Commanding the 13th Royal Highlanders, who has just been invested with two bars to his D.S.O.



arrival of 42nd in Montre

# HIGHLANDERS END 3,500 MILE TRAIL RHINE TO MONTREAL

Gallant 42nd Greeted By Rec- ord Crowds and Great Enthusiasm

# TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Rolls of Cheers and Shouts of Welcome For Kilted Lads of Many Fights

The 42nd Highlanders yesterday morning ended their journey of 3,500 With the miles from the Rhine. honors of war laid thickly upon them, with the drums rolling and the pipers skirling the ancient pride and deflance, 550 officers and men of the bettalion came home in the sunshine, four months to a day since they entered Mons in the final stage of the great conflict, three and a half years since they had slipped silently away from Montreal in the dawn. city welcomed them with a full heart, which found expression in record crowds, in cheers and tears, in a screeching of whistles and clanging of bells, in gaily-decorated etreets and buildings, in all the forms of personal official and general

of personal, official and general homage that mind could suggest.

At ten minutes past nine the whistle of the Angus Shops shrieked the eignal that the first of the two trains carrying the famous Montreal unit had passed Mile End, and immediately factory sirens and church bells in all parts of the city joined in a chorus of joyous discord that tingled the cars. In a few minutes the first train had arrived at Place Viger Station, where the band of the the first train had arrived at Place Viger Station, where the band of the Ath Canadian Garrison Regiment struck up welcoming airs as the men commenced to file out of the cars. Close behind the first train came the second, and in a brief space all the soldiers had detrained and formed rank on the platforms.

General Wilson, and staff officers, returned officers of the Highlanders, and leading citizens personally greet-

returned officers of the Highlanders, and leading citizens personally greet-and leading citizens personally greet-and leading citizens personally greet-and leading citizens personally greet-and leading from the Leading officer of the M.C., commanding officer of the 42nd, Major E. Rease, D.S.O., M.C., Major A. Grafftey, M.C., and other officers of the unit. Guards of honor officers of the unit. Guards of honor from the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders, limited in Highland Cadets, and several the Highland Cadets, and several hundred returned veterans of the hundred returned veterans of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, with 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, with

Shops. As the volume of sound-died away after a few minutes the band of the 4th Canadian Garrison Regiment inside the station struck up a lively air and with a long hoot of the locomotive whistle, the first train with kiltles came in, closely followed by the second.

On the platform stood a guard of

followed by the second.

On the platform stood a guard of honor from the 4th C.G.R., accompanied by a detachment of the 5th Royal Highlanders, with brass band, and a party of about 300 veterans of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd battalions. As the men detrained loaded with full kit, wearing their warworn kilted costume and Balmoral caps, with their steel helmets strapped to their knapsacks and their ped to their knapsacks and their bags with their belongings in their ped to their knapsacks and their bags with their belongings in their hands, they presented a picture of sturdy and vigorous manhood, rendered serious of mien by long contact with desperate things. Lieut. Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding the Highlanders, and Majors E. R. Pease, D.S.O., M.C., and A. Grafftey, M.C., of the battalion, were personally welcomed by General Wilson, Lt. Col. Hill, G.S.O., Lieut. Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O., original commander of the 42nd. Lieut. Col. Peers Davidson, original commander of the 73rd, and other officers and civilians.

Officers and men of the transport units immediately took charge of the baggage of the kiltles, who were then drawn up in rank with rifles at the slope. The colors of the regiment were brought from the train in charge of an escort with fixed bayonets, the "movie" men making a special effort to get a reel of this incident. Officers and men of the transport

# ORDER OF PARADE.

The procession from the station was headed by city mounted police, followed by the brass band and a company of the 5th Royal Highlanders wearing the Jaunty Glengarry, Then came a detachment of Highland Cadets. Next followed the men of the Highland overseas units who had the Highland overseas units who had been previously returned to Canada. At their head walked Lt.-Col. Cantile, Lt.-Col. Davidson, Regimental Sergeant-Major Clements of the 73rd, and Lt.-Col. Davidson's little son Hugh, dressed in the garb of Old Hugh, dressed in the garb of Old Hugh, dressed in the garb of the 42nd, Lt.-Col. Ewing leading, and the battalion being headed by the 42nd's pipe band, skirling the same 42nd's pipe band, skirling the same wild airs as it skirled when it accompanied the fighting men into Mons. Midway in the column of the 42nd were the colors and escort. At the end of the parade were the transport waggons carrying the men's bagport waggons carrying the men's baggage, and a squad of city mounted

When the head of the procession turned out of the station into Berri street a cheer and shouts of welcome rolled from the mass of people, Little Union Jacks and Scottish flags were waved, trumpets and other were waved, trumpets and other noise-producing instruments were sounded. As the men of the 42nd swung into view in perfect marching order, with the morning sun glinting on the rifle barrels and throwing into rollef the bronzed, serious faces of the relief the bronzed, serious faces of the soldiers, the cheers gained in volume and swirled and eddled down the long,

broad lines of citizens. The police kept the route cleared with notable efficiency, and only here and there was there any semblance of the crowds breaking in on the col-

men swung up Peel street and to the skirl of their "march past" tune, "Wha Saw the Forty-Second?" they passed the barracks and filed in at the northern entrance. There the glorious pilgrimage was ended, the muster roll was called for the last time on active service and the men dismissed to become civilians once more. For them the war has become a memory, a vivid one, perhaps, for many, for there were few who did not bear upon their tunics the badges of distinctions won or wounds received.

badges of distinctions won or wounds received.

Though thousands of civilians, relatives and friends, formed a solid mass about the armory, filling Peel street from St. Catherine to Burnside street, only the soldiers were admitted to the barracks. Here an impressive ceremony took place when the battalion took leave of its colors. Formed in close column of companies in the assembly hall, where the space was too limited to permit the full ceremony being carried out, the men were called to attention by the battalion commander, Lt.-Col. R. L. H. Ewing, D.S.O. and bar, M.C., Croix de Chevaller, who said: "Now men, we shall salute the colors for the last time as a battalion on service. The space is limited, so be careful in fixing bayonets." Then the command, "Fix—Bayonets, Royal Salute, Present—Arms." There was no room for the band and the salute was unaccompanied by the usual National Anthem, but to those who understood military traditions, there was a gripping tenseness in the ceremony. mony.

### BATTALION WAS DISMISSED.

There was no speech-making. The colors were encased after the salute and borne from the room by an armed guard and the battalion was dismissed and the men allowed to join their waiting relatives outside. Those their waiting relatives outside. Those without homes in Montreal were given quarters in the barracks and all were ordered to report at nine o'clock this morning for the final demobilization, when the men will be passed individually from the army into alvillar life once more

into civilian life once more.

It was at first intended to carry through the demobilization yesterday, holding the men in barracks until each had been given his final discharge, a war service button, all lis back pay and the first month's instalment of the war service gratuity, and transportation to whatever point on the continent he wished to make his home, but it was finally decided that twenty-four hours' leave with their families and friends would please the men better and the demobilization will be concluded today instead. Each soldler was required to leave his rifle, side arms, Webb to leave his ritle, side arms, Webb equipment and water bottle behind, but was allowed to retain his shrapnel helmet as a souvenir.

About one hundred and seventy

About one hundred and seventy men were discharged yesterday and last evening. They were given the option of receiving their discharge or taking advantage of the twenty-four hours' leave, with preference being given to the men living out of town. If was mainly the latter who. town. It was mainly the latter who received their final papers yesterday.

The streets over which the troops

marched had received a special cleaning by order of the civic authorities, and appreciative remarks were heard concerning the improvement which facilitated the move-

STIRR ONC Parade

> 20,000 Velter

ITALIAN

Took Sa Wilson ed Re of Hig

Another o have marke of the Char terday mo scarred vet Highlaulers Col. R. L. had a narc welcomed ! Wilson, C. glielmoti, General Joh General W. other ofice scene a th manner in of the Mon war have people, and their pler soldiers mand the panorana

panoran a memoria s (There Champ it would b number 20,000 proground, op culty the police, at the appride ever, would be compared to the police, at the appride ever, would be compared to the apprint the apprint to the apprint ever, wroad 

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# THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF MON

# DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED HOME YESTERDAY

Written for the Star by a Staff Correspondent in London.

Four years ago this very time each day numbers of fine stalwart young men were to be seen entering the old Armoury of the 5th Royal Highlanders on Bleury street. They entered a bit shyly and most of them were somewhat self-consclous. They took their places in the line before the tables and answered the questions put to them. When they left the building, for the majority of them life had slipped around to a new angle. They had changed their destinies. destinies

destinies.
They had joined the 42nd battalion, of the Royal Highlanders of Canada. They had put on the uniform, they drilled and trained and one morning in June, the 10th of June, very quietly they marched down Bleury street and on through the business district before it had roused to the day's work to the steamer Hersperian.
That was four years ago. These

roused to the day's work to the steamer Hersperian.

That was four years ago. These four wonderful terrible years were the most eventful the world has known. The 42nd battalion took no small part in shaping the events of those years toward their destined end. Nobly and gloriously they upheld the traditicys of Canada and of the parent regiment, the Black Watch. Those shy young men of four years ago have shown courage, bravery, endurance and determination to give the gods to wonder.

The 42nd battalion is home once more. Its not the same unit that went away. From Ypres to Parvillers, up and down that long battleline there are graves, graves of men who fought and dared, and nobly daring—dled. In England still and in Canada there are others, crippled, malmed, blinded. But these who have come back carried on, upheld the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly come marching home.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1916 and entrained for

who proudly come marching home.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

The battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915 and entrained for Shorncliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. There was a gradual and more thorough weeding-out of unfits than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver thorough weeding-out of unfits than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver thorough weeding-out of unfits than had been possible in Canada. Also various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver thorough was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place to puttees rolled to below the top of the stocking. A new badge was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42 — R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Ordance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

The Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Boulogne in that famous troopship "Queen" early in October, was Lt. Col. George S. Cantile, who then wore the Long Service Medal. For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now. Other officers were Major Bartlett McLellan, a graduate of the Royal Military College, whose grave at Longsau is a sacred spot in the memories of his unit. Capt. J. K. Beveridge, who had 18 years service and was with the Black Watch in South Africa was the Battalion commissioned efficers to

enced more than one particularly severe hour — notably on March 24 and during the last week of May—heavily casuaties being then sustained through the concentration of the evolum fire

and during the last week of May—heavily casuaties being then sustained through the concentration of the evening fire.

Then came the second of June, as bad a day as any the Canadians knew during all the long four years. I will make no attempt to describe the action, as a whole but only in so far as the 42nd is concerned. And in this, their first battle of any real proportion they proved themselves.

The story of the 42nd in this, the third attack on Ypres is really the story of the four separate companies. Being in support the battallon was split up, the different companies being sent to points at which the line was seriously threatened.

It began with a heavy bombardment. At two p.m. orders were received to send A company to Maple Copse to reinforce the 8th Brigade. B company was despatched to the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the R line. The other two companies were ordered to hold the rhilway line beind Hooge and effect a junction with the P. P. C. L. I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters details, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies in Zillebeke switch.

COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

### COOLNESS AND BRAVERY.

The 2nd of June show is one of the most confused actions in which the Canadians took part. Units were scattered and new fighting units formed of various details, and parties lost or bewildered such as could be gathered to throw in against an enemy overwhelming in strength, with a terrific and terribly efficient concentration of artillery behind him. Through it all the four companies of the 42nd, behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. The 2nd of June show is one main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. To tell the entire story would occupy too much space. "A" Company probably suffered heavlest. Under great pressure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillebeke communication trench, a distance of perhaps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up. Border Lane to connect with the P. P. C. L. I. who were in danger of being cut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, warding off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualties were 392. But it was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the determined efforts of the least was largely owing to the

ing off the successive blows of the enemy. Their total casualities were 392. But it was largely owing to the determined efforts of the 42nd that great disaster was averted.

# TWO WEEKS' REST.

TWO WEEKS' REST.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relieved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. The tour was notable for the patrol work accomplished.

From the Hooge district, in July the battalion went up to Ypres and was quartered in the cavalry barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches and on this occasion, as on limity others.

THE FIGHTING COMMA ETT MELEN.LT LT.-COL. G. S. CANTLIE, LT.-COL. BAR; 0.



The man who took them over.



there."

objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that objective on that fatal day. Despite the information that had been sent back, "the artillery barrage utterly falled." to quote official documents. The Hun front line was not touched by the concentrated fire. The shells fell on the support trenches and to the right. In the front line trench the enemy could be seen standing almost shoulder to shoulder, with machine guns every few yards, waiting grimly for the attack.

In the face of this the 42nd went objective was the Zollern Graben. But

ly for the attack.

In the face of this the 42nd went over. They plunged ahead through a withering fire. Men fell on every side. To advance even a few feet meant that one had the luck that comes only once in years. Only a few men got within one hundred yards of the enemy trench the rest had followed. of the enemy trench, the rest had fall-en before that spray of lead.

### A Roll Call.

On Tara Hill when the roll was called 266 all ranks answered their names. Two-thirds of this splendid

names. Two-thirds of this splendid battalion had fallen.

They went back into billets, were reinforced by drafts, trained and mourned their dead. It was then that the 42nd became really a fighting, close-knitted ask-no-quarter unit such as big men love to command. That day cemented them, That day, as Kipling says: "They saw their dead."

But because of their heavy casual-ties, and depleted strength, they were not called on again for some time. During the two ensuing hours in which the battalion was called upon to support attacks and hold the line, severe casualties were sustained so which the battalion was called upon to support attacks and hold the line, severe casualities were sustained, so that it was as a unit greatly reduced in strength that the battalion turned north on the long trek to the Neuville St. Vaast sector opposite Vimy Ridge, which was to be their next field of operations. On this front they carried on during the long winter as practically all the battalions did, taking their turn in the line, harrassing the enemy and making themselves obnoxious to the Hun.

On New Year's Day they organized a most successful raid which resulted in the infliction of many casualities the destruction of carefully prepared works and the capture of two prisoners, sufficient indeed, for identification proposes. On the 2nd identification of the sufficient indeed, the destruction of the sufficient indeed, the sufficient indeed the sufficien

be directed. To s protection value almost futile. And the 42nd het there they the sweeping. Dr. this time then the gallant men expost consolidate the post blocked the trench the ditch.

On April 11 tweer relieved het they had raw. On the sweeping. Dr. the sime them to rise. Consolidate the post blocked the trench the ditch.

On April 11 tweer relieved het of strengthess had been the magnificent of strengthess had been the magnificent of his het of the relieved h

This w

PASSCHENDAEL
The late Lieut
Lennan, D.S.O. a Bartled Work of the Confidence, respectively with the Confidence, respectively with the Confidence of the Confi PASSCHENDAEL

men had an opposite strating their profits fighting in a raid D conjunction with him In July and the conjunction with him the conjunction with him the conjunction with him the conjunction with him the conjunction with th Blood

Ingning in a raid conjunction with in July, while in to under heavy feet there were work there were works there were works there were working the from the line arm out hard manual Still there wand down in the and down in the battallon won the football match and football match and race, to say nother weents, say nother works, say nothe

# DETAILED RECORD OF UNIT WELCOMED HOME YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

inig, they were ever ready to move on an instant's notice; and towards the end of June they went down south of Arras and held the support line in the Neuville Vitasse sector. During these weeks the battalion, like all others, was greatly weakened by the epidemic of influenza which had made its appearance. made its appearance.

Toward the middle of July they

were in the line for a shore period in the Mercatel sector. They annoyin the Mercatel sector. They annoyed the enemy quite constantly here. There is a touch of grimness in the account of one of the many raids (there were too many for enumeration) when it is stated that "It was only the greatest ill-luck in having to kill all the enemy encountered that prevented the capture of prisoners." AT AMIEMS. AT AMIENS.

Then came the great day. On July 30 the battalion moved off, destination unknown. They passed behind Amlens and entered country new to the Corps. Here were French troops, who greeted them wildly and went into ecstacles when the pipes skirled through the village streets,

And it was during this period, when the battalion was keyed up to when the battalion was keyed up to high tension, when the atmosphere was such that one might expect any unexpected event to break their morale, that a great tragedy befell. The commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O., was killed by enemy shell-fire as he was reconnoitring the ground over which the battalion was to make its great advance. Few leaders have been mourned as was he. But, instead of disheartening the men the sad event bred in them the determination to avenge.

ing the men the sad event brea in them the determination to avenge. On August 4, the day following the death of Lt.-Col. McLennan, the battalion moved. Or rather it was the night following for all the move to the south had been made under cover. night, following for all the move to the south had been made under cover of darkness. The enemy was sure deceived by the neatest bit of camou-flage of the war, and the formidable Canadians were preparing to attack in the neighborhood of Kemmel, far to the north.

# BEGINNING THE END.

On the night of August 6 the bat-Wood. The following night was spent in Salamander trench. On August 8 the attack home.

gust 8 the attack began,

gust 8 the attack began.

The 7th brigade according to the plan was to follow the 9th brigade and, leapfrogging them, was to push on. Up ahead was the 9th ready to go over at the zero hour. They jumped off and the 42nd, the centre battalion of the 7th brigade, moved off from their assembly position and advantage. talion of the 7th brigade, moved off from their assembly position and advanced 7,000 yards to the point where the 9th rested from their labors. So far all had gone well. The footbridge across the river Luce and the swamps on each side, a bridge some 200 yards long was crossed. It was somewhat smashed and was under shell-fire but the battalion crawled and climbed and, giving no thought jectives, ona thousand yards behind far side. from their assembly position and ad-

of direction in that labyrinth of trenches will never be known. Later they didn't and some parties wandered far afield, bombing for scores of yards inside the German lines, However, after two hours the first objective was reached, the Rouvroy-Parvillers road. In answer to the happy signal, "B" and "C" companies started across No Man's Land to the aid of the first party, Despite heavy machine gun fire they plunged on and shortly after the counter-attacks began,

## AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

They came from both sides. The object was to cut off the daring men who had advanced so far. And that they were defeated is owed largely to the work of two heroes who gave their lives unhesitatingly, who died as bravtly as ever men did die, Seeing the danger, Lan-Cpl. Howes and Pte. Legallois took their machine gun sections out into the open, across the road and held them there, beating back the enemy until they both were killed.

were killed.
And then there was Pte. T. Dineson. Through all that fighting he stands out, an example to the others, a leader, a man without fear.

a leader, a man without fear.

Whenever there was a danger there was Dineson with bayonet or with bomb. He made success possible and he won the V.C.

Supports were sent up. Two companies of the 49th were flung in. Whole platoons were lost in that network of trenches but ever the fight went on. At last, having won the position, and consolidated it on August 16 the battallon was relieved and position, and consolidated it on August 16 the battalion was relieved and went back to Quesn'll for a well-deserved rest. Two days later the 7th brigade was inspected by M. Clemenceau, Premier of France, Sir Douglas Haig and Sir Henry Rawlinson, the only brigade in the corps thus honored. And they were thanked in glowing terms for their marvellous efforts.

ed in glowing torms for their marvellous efforts.

Twenty-five Military Medals were won that day at Parvillers.

Once again the corps moved, once again in darkness. On the night of August 25 the 42nd were in Arras. During the attack on the following day they were in brigade support. They moved forward behind the attacking battalions until these were tacking battalions until these were held up, finally coming to a halt behind the ruins of Monchy-le-Preux. Here an intense bombardment caught them and caused many casualties.

### AT ARRAS.

Then orders came for the unit to prepare to bomb their way through another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Preux and the Arras-Cambrai road. It was an astonish to the control of the

might be added, is not conducive to

WEARY, BUT CONFIDENT.

WEARY, BUT CONFIDENT.

On the 28th the attacking battalions were held up. On the following
day the 42nd again attacked. They
were weary, and they sorely needed
moved off to take up the position. At
elight they swept forward. Suddenly
they came upon wire, wire in a place
many. And behind the
wire, from the
rallway embankment that was their
first objective came belting streams
of bullets. The wire ran in front of
an ammunition dump, They forced
their way through it. Buyond was the
Cambrai-Doual road. Men fell on
every side before that constant hall
of machine-gun bullets. But on they
went. Across the road was another
dump, Here posts were established
and a line maintained. A frontal attack on the embankment was one

advancing troops, until on No ber 10 they took over from the C.L.I. on the outskirts of Mons AT MONS.

At almost any time the armi would be signed and there ahead the most historical city of the Every man in the battallon was lag, more than that, was anx that to the 42nd should fall the lor of forcing the enemy out be peace came. They pressed forwar At points there was stiff opption, But by one in the morning rallway station was reached, at 3 the attacking companies had sy through the town and established outpost line on the high ground the east of the town, and when broke the inhabitants came fear from their cellars and could see believe they were not still dream as they stared at stalwart, be-ske ed strangers who begged politely ed strangers who begged politely

# TWO HIGHLANDERS WITH 13 BATT. WON VICTORIA CROSS

ficer of the 18th. He is a son of Commissioner Perry of the R.N.W. M.P., and was an officer with the 5th R.H.C. here before he joined the 18th for overseas service.

Sergt, Herman Jones Good, Pte. John Croak, New Brunswick Men

## LATTER DIED OF WOUNDS

Lieut.-Col. Perry, Commanding 13th Battalion, Awarded Two Bars to the

D.S.O.

Cable advices received yesterday told that Sergt. Herman Good, of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada, had been granted the Victoria Cross, which was personally presented by King George at Buckingham Palace.

Sergt. Good did not go over with the original 13th, but enlisted with the reinforcement companies. Later he was attached to the 13th. He won his rank as sergeant overseas, and saw a good deal of service with the 13th. He won the Victoria

the 13th. He won the Victoria Cross while still a corporal, with the 13th R.H.C. The official account of his exploit says:
"Corporal Herman Jones Good, of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, for the most conspicuous bravery, and leading in attack his company, which was held up by a heavy fire from three machine-guns, which seriously delayed the advance. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Good rushed forward alone, killing several of the garrison and capturing the remainder.

the garrison and capturing the remainder.

"Later, Good, while alone, encountered a battery of 5.9's which were in action. Collecting three men of his section he charged the battery under point blank fire, and captured the entire crew of the three guns. Despite his wound this gallant N.C.O. continued with his platoon to the final objective, and only left the line when it had been made secure and he had been ordered to do so."

Sergt. Good is 31 years of age, a son of Walter Good, of Bathurst, N.B. He had been in Montreal some time before the war, and enlisted with the 13th, with a reinforcing company. He went to France in April, 1916, and was wounded two months later, but shortly after returned to the front to win the Victoria Cross. He was a farmer before he became a soldier.

# POSTHUMOUS AWARD,

At the same time that Good won his Victoria Cross another soldier of the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada also earned the much-coveted decoration, which cost him his life. This was another Montreal soldier, Private John Bernard Croak.

Croak.

The official announcement of his

# THE GLORIOUS AND IMPERISHABLE RECORD OF CANADA'S BLACK EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

(Continued from Page 12.)

another maze of trenches, between Monchy-le-Preux and the Arras-Cambral road. It was an astonishingly strong system, but in a remarkably short time all plans were made. Each company was given its definite work. And each company succeeded. For over six hours the different parties bombed and fought their way, much of the time with the bayonet, through this strong belt of fortifications. The front was a mile in width, they struggled to their objectives, one thousand yards behind the first opposition. And their sturdy fight made the great advance of the following day possible. They inflicted heavy losses and their booty included three 4.1 howitzers, three .77 mm. field guns, one anti-tank gun, two trench mortars and eighteen machine guns. Their casualties were 45 all ranks. Cambrai road. It was an astonishranks.

Two days later the battalion was into it again, and once again by courage and dashing aggressiveness courage and dashing aggressiveness made advance possible. They took over the Bois du Sart salient. Here their line was advanced some five hundred yards beyond the flanks. The flanks were to come up and press on, and the 42nd was to go on with them, with Jigsaw Wood, Artillery Hill and Botry Village as the objectives. objectives.

Working And Fighting.

For the next ten days they were moved about, with hardly a chance to really rest. Sept 9 found them once again in the line, now at Sauchy-Cauchy facing the Canal du for the second time in three seasons for the second time in three seasons play Canadiens, champions of the east, for the world's hookey title and the Stanley Cup.

This was decided last night, when Seattle, though is insten, retained in a hard-fought insten, retained in a hard-fought insten.

championahlp a few years ago, will of players who won the world's The Seattle club, composed largely VANCOUVER, B.C., March 16. -

Spec al to The Standard.

Might in Great Game Last the most historical city of the war Everyman in the battalion was willing, more than that, was anxious that to the 42nd should fall the honor of forcing the enemy out before peace came. They pressed forward. At points there was stiff opposition, But by one in the morning the railway station was reached, at 3 a m the most historical city of the war

railway station was reached, at 3 a.m. railway station was reached, at 3 a.m. the attacking companies had swept through the town and established an outpost line on the high ground to the east of the town, and when day broke the inhabitants came fearfully from their cellars and could scarce believe they were not still dramping from their cellars and could scarce believe they were not still dreaming as they stared at stalwart, be-skirt-ed strangers who begged politely for a chance to wash. Then the city went wild. The pipe band marched in at seven. But be-fore that the streets were jammed.

From back behind Valenciennes the in billets at Vicoigne, remaining there until the 6th. They went on through Valenciennes to take over from the 49th Battalion at Onnaing. But the line was going too fast. Each day the battalion went forward pressprogress had been trlumphal. But here was rejoicing indeed. After the companies had passed through in the dark hours before dawn—the scout officer and signalling officer asked permission to establish battalion headquarters in the Hotel de Ville. They could have had the building as a billet for their batmen if they had wished.

They were asked to wait. From the vault was brought a gorgeous ancient volume, the Gold Book. In it they were invited to inscribe their names. And the last inscription in that book was the signature of King Albert, written in 1913.

Albert, written in 1913.

The story closes. At eleven o'clock that same morning the "Cease Fire" sounded. Proud indeed is the record of this battalion. Great deeds they wrought and though their labors were arduous, though they fought amid surroundings filthy and unclean though their hearts were wrung by the knowledge of the crucities of the enemy, the 42nd Battalion fought fair, and came out of four years of danger, misery and toil with hands clean and honor unstained. clean and honor unstained.
"Their name liveth for evermore."

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## THE GLORIOUS AND IMPERISHABL RECORD OF CANADA'S BLACK WATCH ON EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS

42nd Highlanders Return to Montreal After Four Years of Glorious Service for King and Country at the Front-Fired the Last Shot of the War and Made the Last Great Capture - Their Names Inscribed in the Gold Book of the City of Mons

(For illustrations see Page 1 of Suplement).

The 42nd Battallon, Royal High-anders of Canada, a unit of the Can-battalion the efficient fighting unit landers of Canada, a unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, is home again in Montreal.

It is not the same unit that left Montreal in the wee sma hours of Monday, June 10, 1915. Oh, no! Many of the boys who then marched to the skirl o' the pipes down Bleury street and on through the business district to the SS. Hesperian, now sleep beneath the popples in Flander's fields and elsewhere in the best der's fields and elsewhere in the bat-tle zones in France. From Ypres to Parvillers, up and down that long battle-line there are graves, graves of men who fought and dared, and nobly daring—died. In England still and in Canada there are others, crippled, maimed, blinded. But those who have come back carried on upheld the glory of the battalion and the glorious record of those who had gone. The spirit of the men who gone. The spirit of the men who marched away return unsullied and unbroken, in the breasts of the men who proudly, and with colours flying, entered their home city on the morning of Tuesday, March 11, 1919—four months to a day after the capture of Mons, where they fought the last great battle of the war."Their Name Liveth for Evermore."

#### Arrival in England.

The original battalion arrived in Plymouth June 17, 1915, and entrained for Shorneliffe, where they went into tents on St. Martin's Plain. During all that summer the training went on. Various changes were made in dress and equipment. The old Oliver "harness" was discarded for the lighter and more efficient Webb. The special spats gave place webb. The special spats gave place to puttees-rolled to below the top of the hose. A new badgo was adopted, distinctive of the battalion, for the shoulder, after this pattern 42 — R. H. C. The Ross rifles that had been brought over were handed into Ordnance and Lee-Enfields took their place. Shortly after their arrival in France the Balmoral was worn in place of the Glengarry.

ane Officer Commanding the Battalion when it crossed to Boulogne in that famous troops. logne in that famous troopship "Queen" early in October, was Lieut-Col. George S. Cantlie, who wore the Long Service Medal. Cantlie, who then For gallantry in action the D.S.O. takes precedence of the other ribbon now.

that it became,

#### The First Casualty.

On October 11 the Battalion left the little French box-cars in which the little French Dox-cars in which they had moved up from Boulogne and marched into billets at Flttre. A few days later they went up through Bailleul into Belgium and through Bailleul into Belgium and then began their initiation into modern war-fare. Two platoons nightly went into the line. On the 18th of October the battalion had its first casualty, Capt. L. H. Curry, of "B" Company was killed with Capt. Hutton Crowdy, of the 13th, the sister Battalion of the 42nd, by a shell from the enemy trench mortar. During the next fow weeks the Battalion found out that war under modern conditions by no means con-

modern conditions by no means consists of "going over the top" continuously, or repelling attacks with the bayonet, nor yet standing in a trench and peoring through a periscope. Into their ken there came the phrase "working party." There were trenches to be dug, wire to be put out, revetting to be done, rations, ammunition and water to be carried.

At the end of their first experience in the trenches as a unit, they were complimented by Currie on the manner in which they had conducted themselves, improved the position and strengthened the The only serious event during the three weeks was on January 11 when the enemy concentrated on the line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded were the casualties.

#### In The Trenches.

From that on the 42nd took its turn in the trenches with the other battalions, providing working par-ties, raided the enemy trenches and were raided in turn, mourned those who "went west"—happily they were few-and carried on as was usual in a sector where no big attacks developed. Early in March the battallon moved up to Popervoughe and took over a sector of line astride Ypres-Manin Road.

Between March and May they experienced more than one particularly severe hour-notably on March 24 and during the last week of Mayheavily casualties being then sustain-

Sulf of the support of the P.P.C.L.I. in the Religious which is a support of the rallway line behind Hooge and the rallway line line rallway line the rallway line behind Hooge and effect a junction with the P.P.C.L.I. who were still holding the support trenches in North Sanctuary Wood. In the evening the Headquarters de-tails, batmen, cooks, clerks were rushed up to aid the companies in Zilleheke switch Zillebeke switch.

Through it all the four companies of the 42nd behaved with a coolness and bravery that leaves admiration gasping. The headquarters officers gasping. The headquarters officers handled the situation like veterans. Despite the confusion, and the breaks in the line, they kept control of the main movement of events and placed their men where they could be best utilized. "A' Company probably suffered boariest. fered heaviest. Under great pres-sure they were forced back from Maple Copse to the Zillebeke com-Maple Copse to the Zinebeke communication trench, a distance of perhaps fifty yards. There they held. They held with one platoon for three others were sent up Border Lane to connect with the P.P.C.L.I who were in danger of being shut off. It was a magnificent stand. The company came out thirty strong.

For five days the battalion stayed in that hottest of all sectors, warding off the successive blows of the enomy. Their total casualties were 392.

#### Two Weeks' Rest.

On June 5 and 6 the battalion was relleved and marched back to billets at Steenvoorde. During the next two weeks they were brought up to strength, refitted and underwent training. On June 22 they went into the line again, in the same sector. In July the battalion went up to Ypres, was quartered in the cavalry barracks there for a few days. Then they took their turn in the trenches. The unit returned to Steenvorde, which was becoming like a home to the men, and on August 2 marched once more into Ypres. On the following day there was a most unfor-tunate occurrence. The Bosche made a direct hit on the quarters of "C" Company with an H. E. shell. Ten other ranks were killed, nine dead of wounds and forty-three were wound-

The following day they went into the line once more for eight days. When they came out they said farewell to that salient of evil memory. After a period of training at Steenvoorde the Division entrained for the Somme

It was on Sept. 3rd that the Battallon entrained and for three weary days they meandered southwards. For three more days they marched from town to town until the 13th. when they took up their position in the brickfields at Albert. An attack was immient. The entire battallor knew it, and they were not surprised to receive orders on the 15th to proceed to the brigade assembly point at Usna Hill. They arrived about 11 a.m. and from the assembly point went on to the low ground north of the Pozieres road and then moved forward to the jumping off line of Sugar trench.

On the following afternoon the bat-tallon went over the top again. Their

talions fou slopes ( t V tlion w. 13 (
which i hor there. As in the air manded by from that been in ou held that until the hill.

On Apr They tall Three hur They we There the the magn in the car there th ranks as 73rd Batt had been

Highlande Toward talion wa of heavy of gas.

The In Lennan, confidenc all ranks mand of returned had been Until

outstand in Avior On Au Grenay, tor in w months ingenuit

It wa talion e climbin hommes Familia the orig des Cal unharm through Familla close to their fi And in the day through fine the were.

The assault They w expose ualties. every that m On th

into the shell tions, before positio On ]

tempte plished machi the gr

In the Camer on vo mirati

objective was the Zollern Graben. But no troops could have reached that

major Barded McLellan, a graduate of the Royal evening fire.

#### AZETTE, MONTREAL.

## KILTIES BANDS IN FULL PARADE GARB

Peace-Time Dress For Reception to Heroes of 13th Battalion

BIG PARADE LAST NIGHT

About 1,500 Men of Allied Highland Battalions Gathered to Plan Welcome to Comrades

There was a parade of about 1.500 returned officers and other ranks of the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada at the armory of the 5th Royal Highlanders last night, to make plans for the reception for the 13th R.H.C. on their return to Montreal, some time

fered three bereavements within the short space of two months.

On February 9744 Lineary On Tehrnory 1744 Lineary 1744 Lin Major Victor Pelletier, A.D.C. to His Honor the Lleutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, has suf-

Thrice Bereaved.

#### OBITUARY RECORD

9.

mittee—Aid, Cohn, Lanouette, Brennan and Bacon. Works committee
—Aid, Crowder, Rhesume, Lawton
and Cohn. Water and Ilght—Aid.
Hhesume, Cohn, Crowder and Lawton, Police—Aid, Brenan, Lanouette, Bacon and Allard, Health—
and Cohn. Parks—Bacon, Brennan
Lanouette and Allard. City Hall—
Lanouette and Allard. City Hall—
Aid, Allard, Crowder, Brennan and
Ald, Allard, Crowder, Brennan and
Lanouette and Allard. City Hall—
Aid, Allard, Crowder, Brennan and
Allard, Cohn, Rheaume and Lawton. The following permanent committees were named: Finance committee—Ald. Cohn, Lanouette, Brennan and Bacon. Works committee

by the Sons of the Empire, and the council passed it unanimously.

It was decided that the inauguration meeting of the new council shall take place next Tuesday.

arms that was adopted last week tion against foreigners carrying fire-Ald. Cohn proposed the resolu-

cently returned wounded from overof active service to his credit, reform of a sergeant with four years months. Ald, Bacon, in the unielected pro-mayor for the first three meeting of that body last night Verdun Council, was at the brief Ald. Bacon, a new face in the

## RANKS ATTAINED BY 13TH OFFICERS

Many Decorations Won by Soldiers Who Took Unit Overseas

### KILLED IN ACTION

Lieut.-Col. D. R. McCuaig and Capt. C. B. Pitblado Prisoners With Germans For Three Years

Those who followed the fortunes of the 13th Battalion-the ranks attained by officers and men and the decorations and honors won for service in the war will be interested in the following record of the original officers of the unit:

F. O. W. Loomis joined as lieutenant-colonel, was promoted to brigadier-general in 1916 and to majorgeneral in 1918. He was awarded the following decorations: C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O. and bar, Legion of Honor (French), Order of Leopold (Belgium) Mons Star, and was six times mentioned in despatches.

E. C., Norsworthy joined as major

was awarded the Mons Star and mentioned in despatches. He was

killed in action at the Second Battle of Ypres.

V. C. Buchanan joined as major, was promoted to lieutenant-colonal and was given commendations. was promoted to neutenant-colon-el and was given command of the battalion in 1916. He received the D. S. O. and Mons Star and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was killed in action during the Bat-

was killed in action during the Battle of the Somme.

D. R. McCuaig joined as major, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, awarded the D. S. O. and Mons Star and was mentioned in despatches. He was wounded and taken prisoner in the Second Battle of Ypres and held for three years.

G. E. McCuaig joined as captain, promoted to major and to command

G. E. McCuaig joined as captain, promoted to major and to command of battalion in 1916, and was promoted to brigadier-general in 1918. He was twice wounded in action and was awarded the C. M. G., D. S. O. and bar, also the Mons Star. He was mentioned in despatches six times times.

L. W. Whitehead joined as captain and was awarded the Mons Star. He was killed in action at the Second Battle of Ypres.

W. H. Jamieson joined as captain, was promoted to major in 1915. He was wounded at the Second Eattle of Ypres, and was awarded the Mons Star.

K. M. Perry joined as captain, pro-moted to major in 1915 and to com-mand battallon in 1918, was wounded three times. He was awarded the D. S. O. and two bars, Mons Star and was mentioned four times in

and was mentioned four times in despatches.

T. S. Morrisey joined as captain, promoted to major in 1916, served as brigade major with 8th Brigade, promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1918, and now with Siberian Expeditionary Force. He was awarded the D. S. O. and Mons Star, and was mentioned in despatches.

Guy M. Drummond joined as captain, was awarded the Mons Star and was killed in action at the Second Battle of Ypres.

He was awarded the Mons Star.

killed in action in 1916.
C. Cantley joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain, and was bat-tallon quartermaster. He was twice wounded and was awarded the Mons

Star.

A. N. Worthington, joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain, and to major in 1917. He was seriously wounded in May, 1915, at Festubert. He was awarded the Mons Star.

He was awarded to Mons Star.

Reliabled to joined as lieuten-

C. B. Pitblado Joined as lieutenant, was promoted to captain and awarded the Mons Star. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the 2nd battle of Ypres and was held for three years.

J. O. Hastings joined as lieutenant, was promoted to captain in 1916, and was battalion transport officer for nearly two years. He was wounded once, and was awarded the Mone Star

ed the Mons Star.

F. C. Stephens joined as lieutenant, was promoted to captain; wounded and gassed in the second battle of Ypres, and was awarded the Mons Star. He died of influence in 1012

za in 1918. M. Greenshields joined as lieuten-

M. Greenshields joined as lieutenant, was promoted to captain, and awarded the Mons Star; was twice wounded and finally killed in action in June, 1918, at Sanctuary Wood.

E. M. Sellon joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1915. He was seriously wounded and invalided to England, the same year, as unfit for further active service. He fit for further active service. was awarded the Mons Star and mentioned for valuable services.

I. M. R. Sinclair joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1916, and to major in 1917 He was award-ed the D.S.O., M.C., Mons Star, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

He was wounded four times.

J. G. Ross joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain and was battalion machine gun officer. He was seriously wounded at Festubert and invalided as unfit for further active He was awarded the Mons service.

Star.
A. M. Fisher joined as lieutenant, was seriously wounded at Festubert, and invalided as permanently unfit. He was awarded the Mons Star.

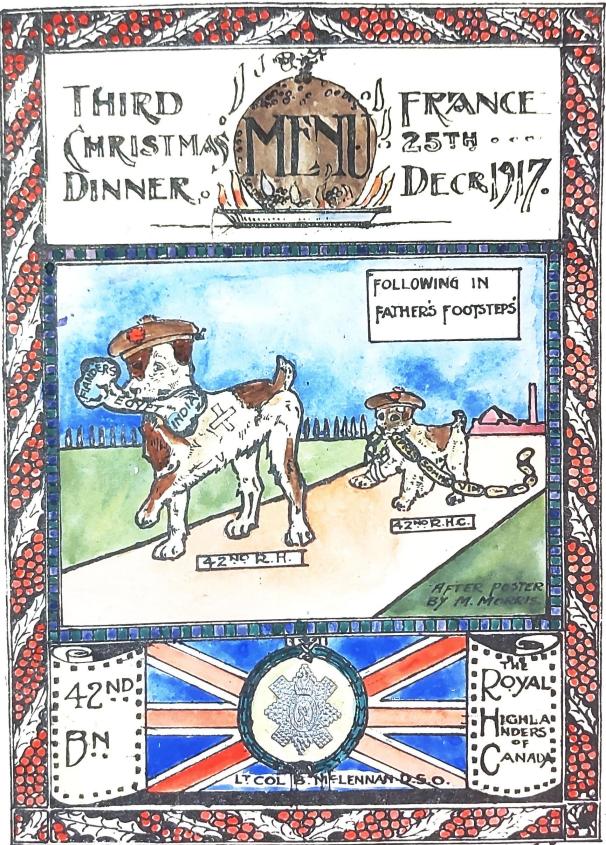
C. N. McCuaig joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1915, and to major in 1918. He was awarded the Mons Star.

F. S. Molson joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain and awarded the Mons Star. He was twice wound-ed and invalided as unfit for further service.

W. S. M. MacTier joined as lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1916. He was twice wounded, and invalided as unfit for further service. He was awarded the M.C., and Mons Star.

A. G. Cameron joined as captain. promoted to major in 1916, to lieu-tenant-colonel in 1918, and served at Headquarters Canadian Overseas Military Forces, in London, as assistant adjutant-general. He was awarded the D.S.O. and Mons Star, and was mentioned for valuable ser-

C. M. Horsey joined as lieutenant; was awarded the Mons Star, and was killed in action in April, 1916.



PTE TOM A. JACK.
FRANCE: DECR. 1917.

## FOUR V.C'S WON BY **13TH BATTALION**

295 Other Decorations Awarded to Men of Famous Fighting Unit

FROM YPRES TO MONS

Eight Thousand Men Passed Through Battalion; of 35 Original Officers Only Three Remain

The 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, which is about to be welcomed home after four years' active service overseas, was the first Montreal infantry battalion to be mobilized and ready for active service, and it enjoys the distinction of being by order of number the first Montreal battalion in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the fact that it bore what is regarded by the superstitious as an unlucky number, apstitious as an unlucky number, apparently never troubled those who were in it. Going over with the "Old Firsts," the Royal Highlanders received their baptism of blood in the Second Battle of Ypres, on the 22nd. 23rd and 24th of April, 1915, and they continued in the fight right up to the triumphal days of last November when they with other units of the Canadian army entered the historic town of Mons. The battalon has indeed achieved a wonderful from has indeed achieved a wonderful record during the war, having participated in every engagement that the Canadians have fought in since the 1st Division arrived in France in Pakersy 1915, including the Section free 1st Division arrived in France in February, 1915, including the Second Battle of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, Third Battle of Ypres (Sanctuary Wood), Battle of the Somme, (Modquet Farm, Regina Trench and North Practice Trench), Vimy Ridge, Lens, Passchendaele, Cambrai, Canal du Nord, Drocourt Queant Line, Wors

du Nord, Drocourt Queant Line, Mons.
During the four years of active service that the 13th experienced, some eight thousand men passed through the battalion, and at the present time practically none of the men still remain with the battalion who proceeded to France early in 1915 on its strength. Of the thirty-five original officers, only two still remain with the present regiment. Included in those officers of the original unit who made the supreme sacrifice were many prominent Montrealers, who were connected with the 5th Royal Highlanders, for some years before the war and whose hames include Lt.-Col. Victor Buchanan, Major E. C. Norseworthy, Major F. P. Buchanan, Capt. Gerald Lees, Capt. Guy Drummond, Capt. G. D. McGibbon, Capt. Flutton Crowdy, Capt. "Deacon" Smith. Lt. C. M. Horsey, Lt. Melville Greenshields and Lt. R. D. Smith.

#### THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties were as follows: Killed, 756; died of wounds; 147; wounded, 5,201; prisoners, 158; miss-

of the original officers who left Montreal in 1914 with the 13th Battallion, one officer is now a majorgeneral, commanding a division, another is a brigadler-general, com-manding a brigade, while no less

pass, our course being more diffi-cult on account of having to pass through two small woods right at the start, which in some places were filled with barbed wire. I was wear-ing shorts, and my knees were rip-ped in a dozen places by the time we had passed through.

"At one stage we were held up by a very strong machine gun nest for 45 minutes, but we worked our way forward by crawking through the long grass until held up by rifle granades.

grenados.
"We then signaled for two tanks in the offing, which came up, but were put out of action.

#### A TIMELY ARRIVAL.

"The situation was beginning to look bad, as we could not raise our heads without drawing a storm of bullets, when a Stokes gun arrived, after a few rounds from which a white flag appeared from the trench and, we took about sixty prisoners. "From here we progressed easily to the end of our three mile advance, after which other units passed through. Our men displayed wonderful ability in outflanking strong machine gun nests, and we alone captured eight trench mortars, 31 machine guns and 18 guns and how-

machine gun nests, and we alone captured eight trench mortars, 31 machine guns and 18 guns and howitzers. We must in all have overcome nearly 50 machine guns.
"I secured another periscope exactly like the one at home, and a Hun revolver.
"We had another fairly stiff turn for nearly a week afterwards, with almost daily fighting, so I am not sorry to be getting a little rest. Last night I slept in the edge of a wood, with a raincoat over me, getting to bed at 3.15 a.m, but slept like a top. I am quite happy now if I get four or five hours sleep in a night.
"We lost some very good officers killed, including Arthur Sclater, who was a splendid officer, Charlie Hyde of Montreal, and two others, besides

of Montreal, and two others, besides

several wounded.
"We have not had a drop of rain for 18 days, and the dust on the roads is somewhat terrific. It has, however, been splendid for our operations."

however, been spiendid for our op-erations.

"Bart McLennan's death was a big blow to the 42nd. We relieved the 42nd the last time we took over tren-ches, and buried a lot of their dead who had been killed in trench to trench fighting."

## VICTORIA CROSSES WON BY 13TH MEN

Honored-Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy Won Decoration With 24th

Three Victoria Crosses awarded soldiers of the 13th Battalion and an officer who went over with that battalion, Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, won that coveted decoration while in command of the 24th Battalion.

Following are the deeds for which the awards were made:

Lance-Corporal F. Fisher, No. 24,-066, the first Canadian to win the decoration in the late war - "On April 23rd, 1915, in the neighborhood of St. Julien he went forward with a machine gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire and in charge, under heavy fire and most gallantly assisted covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team. Later, after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line, and was himself killed, while bringing his machine gun into action, under heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports."

Corporal H. J. Good, No. 445,120— "For most conspicuous bravery and leading when in attack his company was held up by heavy fire from was held up by heavy fire from three machine guns, which were seriously delaying the advance. Realizing the gravity of the situation, this N.C.O. dashed forward alone, willing several of the garrison and this N.C.O. dashed forward alone, killing several of the garrison, and capturing the remainder. Later on Corporal Good while alone, encountered a battery of 5.9 inch guns, which were in action at the time. Collecting three men of his section, he charged the battery under pointhe charged the battery under pointblank fire and captured the entire crews of three guns.

Pte. John B. Croak, No. 445218-"For most conspicuous bravery in attack when having become separated from his section he encountered a machine gun nest, which he bombed and silenced, taking the gun and crew prisoners. Shortly afterwards he was severely wounded but wards he was severely wounded, but

refused to desist. "Having rejoined his platoon, a very strong point containing several machine guns was encountered. Pte. Croak, however, seeing an opportunity, dashed forward alone and was almost immediately followed by the remainder of the plateer in a the remainder of the platoon in a brilliant charge. He was the first to arrive at the trench line, into which he led his men, capturing three machine guns and bayonetting or capturing the entire garrison. or capturing the entire garrison.

"The perseverance and valor of this gallant soldier, who was again severely wounded and died of his wounds, were an inspiring example."

his men, and sent back very clear

"On the next day he again show valorous leadership in the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line and Upton Wood. Though severely wounded soon after the start, he refused ald, and dragged himself to a shell hole, from which he could observe. Realadian to Get Decoration
In Great War

WAS KILLED IN ACTION

Corp. Good and Pte. Croak

Hencred—Lt. Gol. Clark

Isling that his exhausted trop could advance no further he established a strong line of defence and thereby prevented the loss of most important ground. Despite Intense pain and serious loss of blood he refused to be evacuated for over five hours, by which time he had established the line in a position from which it was possible for the relieving troops to continue the advance.

"It is impossible to over-estimate the results achieved by the valor and leadership of this officer."

to all.

#### AT MACHINE GUN NESTS.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark Kennedy, C. M.G., D.S.O.—"For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and skilful leading on August 27 and 28, 1918, when in command of his bestellars and skilful leading on August 27 and 28, 1918, when in command of his battalions. On the 27th he led his battalion with great bravery and skill from Crow and Aigrette trenches in front of Wancourt to the attack on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. From the outset the brigade of which the 24th Battalion was the central unit, came under very heavy shell and machine gun fire, suffering many casualties. der very neavy sneil and machine gun fire, suffering many casualties, especially amongst leaders. Appreciating the vital importance to the brigade front of a lead by the centre, and undismayed by annihilating fire, Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy, by sheer! rersonality and initiative infire, Lt.-Col. Clark Kennedy, by sheer, personality and initiative, inspired his men and led them forward. On several occasions he set an outstanding example by leading parties straight at the machine gun nests which were holding up the advance, and overcame these obstacles.

"Ey controlling the direction of neighboring units and collecting men who had lost their leaders, he rendered valuable services in strengthening the line, and enabled the whole brigade front to move for-

"By the afternoon, very largely due to the determined leadership of this officer and disregard for his own life, his battalion, despite heavy losses, had made good the maze of trenches west of Cherisy and Cherisy Village, had crossed the Son Cherisy Village, had crossed the Sensee river bed, and had occupied Occident Trench in front of the heavy wire of the Fresnes-Rouvroy line; under continuous fire he then went up and down his line until far into the night, improving the position, giving wonderful encouragement to

## ROVED HEROES IN FIRST BIG FIGHT

istoric Stand of 13th Battalion at Second Battle of Ypres

## IRST USE OF POISON GAS

kill of Officers and Courage of Men Saved Critical Situation-First Canadian V.C.

As the 13th Battalion will probbly arrive in Montreal on the eve the fourth anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres, a special inerest attaches to the story of the peroic stand of Montreal's famous lighland Battalion during one of he most critical engagements of the var, when hemmed in by the Gernans and outnumbered ten to one, hey held fast for two days and two lights, without the aid of reinforceneed and with practically no ar-ilbery support, occasioned by the strictly meagre supply of ammuniion which existed in the early days the war. In this gallant stand, our officers and over 200 mon were silled, while of the remainder of the entialion, 12 officers and 400 men word wounded, many of whom were

It will be remembered that the landian Division after a compartively short experience in trench Fariare, was moved from Figurbalk o Ypres, about the 13th of April. 1916 in order to take over a cerain portion of the line and thus releve the French, who were at that ime holding the greater part of the

The Canadian Division thus took ver from the French troops on the orders were received to the effect the 13th Battalian Boxes orders were received would reorders hurriedly hurriedly was being to prevent was the road to prevent was th

time when every moment gained was of mestimable value.

Meanwhile Major McQuais, whose company was now holding the extreme left of the entire British line and whose flank was "in the air," decided to form a defensive flank by extending two piatoons of his company in ochelon formation along the ditol of the St. Julion-Poolcapelle road, in an endeavor to prevent the Germans from surrounding his position. During the whole of the first terrible night, this gallant company, assisted by a few Algerians, whom Major McCuaig had succeeded in rallying, successfully held off attack after attack. cessfully held off attack after attack, and maintained their flank against the most persistent attempts on the part of the Gormans to dislodge them. All through the night, the battalion machine-gun section, under Lieut. J. G. Ross, rendered the most invaluable assistance and no small portion of the credit for this gallant stand may be attributed to the bravery of this fearless officer and his men.

## RUNNER GOT THROUGH.

Towards morning, Lt.-Col. F. O. W. Loomis, who had by this time been informed of the desperate situation by means of a runner who managed to the through the Common line after to get through the German line after several runners had already been killed in the attempt, decided to religious the hard-pressed line with the newlytance of the two remaining planes. assistance of the two remaining platoons of No. 8 Company, which were still in reserve at St. Julien, together with a company of the Buffs, which ad been sont forward by General Turner, G.O.C., 3rd Brigade, as the only reinforcements available and only reinforcements available, and which had arrived at battalion head-

quarters about midnight.

As the enemy now held a considerable portion of the Poelespelle road, it was doolded to advance to the assistance of the battalion by making a setour to the right of the loth Battalion line and thence along the trenches to the front held by the lath. trenches to the front held by the 13th.

Thus the early dawn found a party of about 250 men, under the command of Major V. C. Buchanan, proceeding across the open fields and laden down with Just as it became spare ammunition. Just as it became daylight, the 16th Battalion line was reached and in a comparatively short reached and in a comparatively short space of time the reinforcements arrived at the herd-pressed left flank of the 18th, where the situation had by this time become most critical, owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. It was found that Major McCuaig had withdrawn the two platoon of his company from their exposed position along the Poelcapelle road, into the front-line trench at daybreak, and a sandbag barricade was being hurriedly constructed was being hurriedly constructed along the road to prevent the enemy

trench and it was seen realized that these planes were signalling the new position to the hostile artillery, which presently commenced to range on the pattalion. In a few minutes' time, every German battery in the salient had apparently opened fire and shells commenced to arrive from all directions.

For six hours the bombardment continued, with only short interrup-tions, when the Germans repeatedly attempted to launch attacks across the open, but were each time met with withering rifle and machine-gun fire. It was here that Capt. Gerald Lees was killed by a shell and the battalion suffered its heaviest losses. By 10 a.m. the trench was practically obliterated and it was decided by Major Buchanan that a more pro-longed resistance could be effected by a gradual withdrawal, which would at least render the enemy's artillery fire less effective and hold the enemy in check pending the arrival of the long-awaited reinforcements, which were expected at any moment,

Instructions were accordingly passed along the line to retire by stages, making use of all available cover to hamper the German advance to the fullest possible extent. Under a hail of machine-gun bullets and concentrated shrapnel and high explosive shellfire, directed on the battalion by the enemy aeroplanes overhead, the retirement commenced. Capt. Ward Whitehead was badly wounded as he left the trench and, although Lieut. C. B. Pitblado very gallantly came to his assistance and carried him back for some distance, he died shortly afterwards. A few moments later Major McCuaig was wounded in the leg, but still continued to carry on until he was again wounded through both legs and thus rendered helpless. Lieut. Pitbludo, who was close at hand, came to his assistance and attempted to bind up his wounds under theavy fire, despite his protests, but was himself severely wounded. Both officers were eventually taken prisoner, when the Germans advanced.

## FIRST CANADIAN V. C.

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survivors in isolated positions part
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holding out. It was during this part
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holding out. It was during the remto fall back, still fighting desperto fall back, still charge of a machine gun, he took it forward to cover the extrication of several field guns, belonging to Maseveral field guns, belonging to Major F. W. M. King's battery, which had been kept in a forward position had been kept in a forward point blank and had been fired at point blank range into the massed ranks of the enemy. All four but he chained the were shot down, but he obtained the services of four men of the 14th Battalion and continued to work his gun until the battery was clear. No

soon still line, positi elro rifles al Fi war.

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## PROVED HEROES IN FIRST BIG FIGHT

Historic Stand of 13th Battalion at Second Battle of Ypres

FIRST USE OF POISON GAS

Skill of Officers and Courage of Men Saved Critical Situation-First Canadian V.C.

As the 13th Battallon will probably arrive in Montreal on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Second Battle of Ypres, a special interest attaches to the story of the heroic stand of Montreal's famous Highland Battalion during one of the most critical engagements of the war, when hemmed in by the Germans and outnumbered ten to one, they held fast for two days and two nights, without the aid of reinforcements and with practically no arilliery support, occasioned by the
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Variate, who was the late of anything the comparative warfare, when the late of anything the comparative warfare, when the late of anything the comparative warfare, when the comparative warfare when the comparative warfare was about the late of anything the comparative warfare was about the late of anything the comparative warfare was also anything the comparative was a second warfare was a second warfare was a second warfare was a second warfare was a second was a second warfare was a second warfare was a second was a seco Ypres, about the 13th of April. In order to take over a cer-1916 in order to take over a cer-tain portion of the line and thus re-

tain portion of the line and thus releve the French, who were at that
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entire Western front.
The Canadian Division thus took
over from the French troops on the
15th of April and four days later,
orders were received to the effect
that the 13th Battalion would releve the 14th Battalion Boyel Merich of April and four days later, orders were received to the effect that the 13th Battalion would relieve the 14th Battalion Royal Montrea! Regiment in the line on the night of April 21st. On the night before the scheduled relief was to be carried out, a number of officers from the 13th, accordingly proceeded up to the trenches in order to familiarize themselves with the ground preparatory to taking over ground preparatory to taking over the line.

ground prepared.

The following day, the Germans should the British trenches around Hill do and St. Eloi, intermittently during the day, while in the afternoon they also commenced to bombard the city of Ypres with the first 17 inch guns used in the war, causing a great amount of damage. Towards evening the shelling died evening the however, and the shelling died and in accordance away, however, and in accordance with operation orders, the battalion moved up to the line and took over the sector immediately adjoining the right flank of the French line from the Royal Montreal Regiment,

the Royal Montreal Regiment.

According to the pre-arranged dispositions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies under Major D. R. McCuaig, Captain R. H. Jamieson and Capt. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, respectively, were detailed it hold the front line, with No. 1 Company on the left, adjoining the French and No. 4 Company on the right. Adjoining

time when every mement gained was of hestimalie value.

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Meanwhile Major McCuzig, whose company was now holding the extreme left of the entire British line and whose flank was "in the air," decided to form a defensive flank by extending two piatoons of his company in echelon formation along the ditch of the St. Julien-Peoleapelle road, in an endeavor to prevent the Germans from surrounding his position. During the whole of the first tarrible night, this gallant company, assisted by a few Algerians, whom Major McCuaig had succeeded in rallying, successfully held off attack efter attack, Cualg had succeeded in rallying, successfully held off attack efter attack, and maintained their flank against the most persistent attempts on the part of the Gormans to dislodge them. All through the night, the battalion machine-gun section, under Liout. J. G. Ross, rendowd the most invaluable assistance and no small portion of the credit for this gailant stand may be attributed to the bravery of this fearattributed to the bravery of this fear-less officer and his men.

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it was decided to advance to the as-sistance of the battallon by making a it was decided to advance to the assistance of the battalion by malting a detour to the right of the 15th Battalion line and thence along the trenches to the front held by the 15th. Thus the early dawn found a party of about 250 men, under the command of Major V. C. Buchanan, proceeding across the open fields and adden down with 20,000 rounds of spare ammunition. Just as it became daylight, the 15th Battalion line was reached and in a comparatively short space of time the reinforcements arrived at the hard-pressed left flank of the 18th, where the situation had by this time become most critical, owing to the failure of the ammunition supply. It was found that Major McCuaig had withdrawn the two plateon of his company from their exposed position along the Poelcapelle road, into the front-line trench at daybreak, and a sandbag barricade was being hurriedly constructed along the road to prevent the enemy from enfillading the line.

The weakness of the position was apparent to the Germans with the

The weakness of the position was apparent to the Germans with the coming of daylight and during the day an intense intermittent bombardment was kept up on the left sector of the battalion, which caused extremely heavy casualties. At intervals between the shelling, the enemy repeatedly attempted to launch successive attacks, from the front, but each time the heavy riffe fire and accuracy of the battalion machine guns prevented the attack from debouching.

Several times during the day run-The weakness of the position was

Several times during the day run-Several times during the day runners were despatched to Battalion Headquarters from the line to inform Lieut.-Col. Loomis of the gravity of the situation and the urgent need for reinforcements, in order hold the enemy in check, but apparently none of these runners were successful in their attempt to reach Heudquarters

Shortly after nightfall a message was received from 3rd Brigade Headquarters to the effect that the battalion was to

trench and it was soon realized that those planes were signalling the new position to the hostile artillery, which presently commenced to range on the battallon. In a few minutes time, every German battery in the salient had apparently opened fire and shells commenced to arrive from all directions. all directions.

all directions.

For six hours the bombardment continued, with only short interruptions, when the Germans repeatedly attempted to launch attacks across the open, but were each time met with withering rifle and machine-gun fire. It was here that Capt. Gerald Lees was killed by a shell and the battalion suffered its heaviest losses. By 10 a.m. the trench was practically By 10 a.m. the trench was practically obliterated and it was decided by Major Buchanan that a more prolonged resistance could be effected by a gradual withdrawal, which would at least render the enemy's artillery fire less effective and hold the enemy in check pending the arrival of the long-awaited reinforcements, which were expected at any moment.

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#### FIRST CANADIAN V. C.

FIRST CANADIAN V. C.

During the whole day the remnants of the gallant 13th continued to fall back, still flighting desperately, and nightfall found the few survivors in Isolated positions still holding out. It was during this part of the engagement that Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher won his Victoria Cross but lost his life. Being in charge of a machine gun, he took it forward to cover the extrication of soveral field guns, belonging to Major F. W. M. King's battery, which had been kept in a forward position and had been fired at point blank range into the massed ranks of the and had been fired at point blank range into the massed ranks of the enemy. All four men of his gun crew were shot down, but he obtained the services of four men of the 14th Battalion and continued to work his gun until the battery was clear. No

t sobner were Major King's partery than reinforce sull further to reinforce inches but while face of a inches, he was the first Catal Fisher was the first Catal in the Victoria Cross in the war.

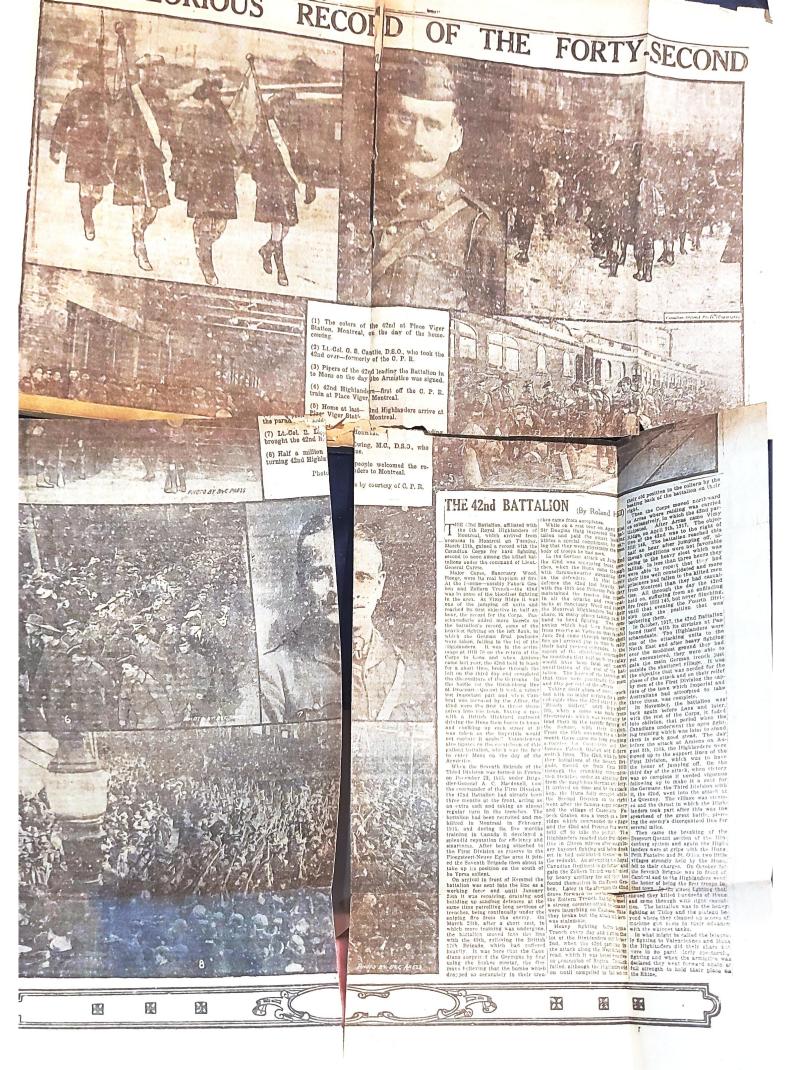
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Inforcements encountered so the serious, commenced to be previous, and several by the scene, and the survivor passed through the survivor to stem the German assert to stem the German so the free free free for the first serious for the first serio all passes their way forward as set of to stem the German as of the The remnants of the I were gradually collected toy were gradually collected toy the reserve line near relieved to the reserve line near relieved to the reserve line near relieved to the near to the near





## FEW 'ORIGINALS' IN 87TH BATTALION

4 Officers and 115 Men, Said Brig.-Gen. Meighen Home Yesterday

#### A 'SCRAPPING BATTALION'

Former O.C. of Grenadier Guards Touched on Stiff Actions-Hurried Into Civilian Clothes

Brig.-General Frank'S. Meighen, C.M.G., former O.C. of the 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, returned to Montreal yesterday morning, by the C.P.R., from the Olympic, on which vessel he returned, accompanied by Brig.-General G. Eric Mc-Cuaig, D.S.O.

General Meighen proceeded at once to his residence on Drummond street, and lost no time in getting into civilian clothes.

Speaking of demobilization, Gen. Meighen said that the whole of the 4th Canadian Division should be in England by the end of this month.

The men would then, he said, get
their leave, and spend the greater
part of May in England, before sailpart of May in England, before sailing for home. The only Montreal unit in this brigade is the 87th Grenadier Guards, which was commanded by General Meighen up to the end of March last. They are now in command of Major Robert Bickerdike, son of Mr. R. Bickerdike, ex-M.P., and are about strong, with 35 officers.

Gen. Meighen said that the war had played havon with the officers.

Gen. Meighen said that the war had played havor with the officers and men of the Canadian Grenadier Guards. At present they had only four of the original officers, and 115 of their original men, many of whom had been wounded and returned again to the service.

The battalion, sald General Meighen, had been repeatedly complimented

The battalion, sald General Meighen, had been repeatedly complimented by the Divisional Commander, Gen. Sir David Watson, as well as by Brig.-General Odlum, Col. Sir Henry Streetfield, and others. The Canadian Guards had also been personally complimented by Lieut.-General Lord Cavan, on their splendid work at the front, Lord Cavan having previously commanded the Guards Division in France, before taking charge of the army in Italy.

vision in France, before taking charge of the army in Italy.

General Meighen went back to France in June, 1918, and took command of the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards, on the western front, and remained in that command until last March. March. He was here on leave in April, 1916, and shortly afterwards left for England, where he took command of the Canadian training corps, at Bramshott, where he was promoted Brigadier-General. Later on he returned to France, where he dromed his March. the returned to France, where he dropped his rank as Brigadier-Gencanadian Grenadier Guards, and ded them through some of the whole

had, said General Meighen, was at the Drocourt-Queant line, the break-ing of which has become historic, and where Stretcher-Bearer Young, of the 87th, won the V.C. As showing the fierce fighting the Grenadiers had appared in General

Grenadiers had engaged in General Meighen said that the total losses of the Battalion from August 18th, of the Battalion from August 18th, 1918, at the beginning of the Amlehs, battle, to the last day in which they were in action, November 5th last, were over 1,000, or more than the ordinary strength of the battalion, these losses being filled by drafts. The total losses of the battalion since it was in France, were: Offi-

The total losses of the battalion since it was in France, were: Officers killed and died of wounds, 50; officers wounded, 80; other ranks killed and died of wounds, 900; mis- sing and believed killed, 125; other ranks wounded, 2,000.

"This was with the 87th from August, 1916, when they went to France to November 5th, 1918, when they ended their fighting," said General Meighen. "We were known as a 'scrapping battalion,' and kept up that record to the end, but it meant a heavy but rer's bill.

"As for myself," said General Meighen, "I have done my war work. I am back to civil life, and as soon

I am back to civil life, and as soon as I get my discharge I shall go back to business."

## KILTIES PLANNING TO GREET PIPERS

Returned Officers and Men of 14th Will Welcome Lt.-Col. Scrimger, V.C.

Plans are being considered by returned officers and men of the 13th Royal Highlanders, with officers of the 42nd and 73rd, as well as the 5th R.H.C., the mother regiment, to give a fitting welcome to the officers give a fitting welcome to the officers and men expected to arrive here on Thursday from the Baltic, with the pipe band of the 13th. The pipe band comprises one officer and 25 other ranks, mostly pipers, and won a reputation overseas as one of the best pipe bands with the British forces, having been chosen on one occasion when the King was having a march past in France, to play before him.

Arrangements are being made by

Arrangements are being made by the returned officers and men of the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment to welcome Lt.-Col. Scrimger, V.C., who went overseas as medical officers of the thetalian and was served. cer of that battalion, and was serv-ing with it when he won the Vic-

toria Cross.

#### SOME STIFF ACTIONS.

He commanded the battalion dur-He commanded the battalion during the fighting at Amiens, at the taking of the Drocourt—Queant line, in front of Arras, the Cambrai fighting, and the battles at Valenciennes, almost to the end of the war.

"Our worst fight," said General

"Our worst fight," said General Meighen, "was at Cambral, where we went in with 22 officers and 600 men, and after several days of fighting came out with only seven officers and 120 men. During those five days of fierce fighting they made four separate attacks, and on one occasion led the whole Canadian Corps, getting into the village of Eswars, north of Cambrai."

The pext hardest action the Guards

The next hardest action the Guards

## MILITARY FUNERAL OF LATE CAPT. EVANS

Many Officers and Other Comrades at Erskine Church Service

#### ESCORT AND TWO BANDS

After Service, Remains Taken on Gun Carriage to Cemetery, Where Final Volleys Fired

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the funeral of the late Capt. E. C. (Teddy) Evans, of the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders, which took place at 2 30 at Erskine Presbyterian Church, with full military honors, and the attendance of many of the prominent carrison and returned officers and men. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hanson, who had trained the young officer as a boy and then as a young man, and who spoke in feeling terms of the proud record Capt. Evans had left behind him.

Major-General E. W. Wilson, many of the headquarters staff officers and a number of officers of the 5th. 13th. 42nd and 73rd R.H.C. were amongst those present. The service was also attended by Mr. A. B. Evans, father of the late officer, and other relatives. Major-General E. officer, and other relatives.

Early in the day the casket containing the remains of the late Capt. Evans had been taken from the undertaking establishment of Messrs.

Mountain street, to Early in the day the casket conundertaking establishment of Messrs. Jos. Wray's, Mountain street, to Erskine Church, the coffin being stathed in the Union Jack, and surmounted by the cap and sword and other insignia of the dead officer. After the casket was taken to the church a large number of floral tributes were sent, which almost hid the chancel rails.

#### PARTY OF VETERANS.

The fiving party, comprising a full platoon, consisted entirely of returned soldiers of the 42nd Highlanders, many of whom wore the Mons riband and other decorations. They were under command of Capt. They were under command of Capt. E. B. Finley, M.C., and Lleut. P. Hutchison. They were accompanied to the church by the brass band of the 5th Royal Highlanders and the pipe band of the 42nd Highlanders, with a gun curriage drawn by six horses, and a sergeant and party of drivers from the 4th District Depot. After the opening ceremonies in

After the opening ceremonies in the church a brief address was given by Rev. Dr. Hans m.

"We meet today," he said, "to pay a last tribute of respect, such as is in our power, to the memory of a gallant soldier who died in the service of his country."

Dr. Hanson, said he had known the late Capt. Evens from the time he was he very young man, and had trained him for joining the church. Capt. Evans, he said, had always had a high ideal of Christian duties and citizenship, and one of his last actions before going to the front was to join in the communion at his join in the communion at

"The mystery of the removal of so high-minded and useful a young officer," said Rev. Dr. Hanson, "remains with higher powers. We can only rest assured that with the Resurrection his loved ones will meet him again, with the confidence that death is merely the opening of the door to a larger life. It is a proud thought to know that we have sent forward such Christian and gallant soldiers as he whom we are remembering today, and in remembering him we should give thanks to God who has given us the victory for which Capt. Evans fought so well."

The service concluded with the "The mystery of the removal of so

which Capt. Evans fought so well."
The service concluded with the Dead March in Saul, played by Prof. McCreary, after Mr. Merlin Davies had sung "Crossing the Bar." As the casket was carried out by the pall-bearers, all returned officers of the 42nd, Chopin's Funeral March was played. Among the officers comprising the pall-bearers were Capts. Lindsay, Mathewson and Grafftey.

Those attending the service in-

Lindsay, Mathewson and Grafftey.

Those attending the service included Major-General, E. W. Wilson, G.O.C.: Major Ian Sinclair, D.S.O., M.C.: M.C. Royal L. H. Ewing, D.S.O. M.C., of the 42nd; Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantlie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. F. A. Gascoigne, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Sullivan, Lt.-Col. S. H. Hill, Capt. Hugh Mathewson, Major S. M. Mathewson, Capt. J. Patterson, Capt. Hobart Molson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. Gooper; Lord Shaughnessy and A. MacTier, representing the C.P.R.; Hugh Mackey and W. H. C. Mussen,

the position a the position a the three weeks was on January when the enemy concentrated on the line a heavy fire of rifle grenades. Two killed and nineteen wounded were the casualties.

IN THE TRENCHES.

IN THE TRENCHES.

From that on the 42nd took its turn in the trenches with the other battalions, provided working parties, raided the enemy trenches and were raided in turn, mourned those who "went west"—happily they were few—and carried on as was usual in a sector where no big attacks developed. Early in March the battalion moved up to Popervoushe and took over a sector of line astride the Ypres-Manin Road.

The weather was wonderful but their particular bit of the line was as bad as any that could be found. Their left company frontage consisted merely of eight isoated posts separated by water and slimy swamp. For the rest, the trench was almost useless and there were no dugouts. For eight days they worked to improve the position and succeeded as well as could humanly be expected. On this front the battalion remained throughout the summer of 1916. Between March and May they experi-

representing the Thistle Curling Club; W. G. Ross and J. W. Knox. After the casket was conveyed to the gun carriage, the cortege, headed by the two bands and escort, set out for Mount Royal Cemetery, where the final ceremonies were performed by Rev. Dr. Hanson, and the escort fired the last volleys over the grave. grave

## The Montre

LIX. No.

MONTREAL,

CROWDS GREET KILD

## DECISION RESERVED IN BOARD OF TRADE'S PLEA TO BE HEARD

Arbitration Board in Montreal Water and Power Co. Case Hears Lawyers for Board Present Arguments-City and Company Lawyers Enter Opposition to Request

Whether he Board of Trade will be allowed to be heard in the expropriation proceedings between the City of Montrea and the Montreal Water & Power Co., for the acquisitin of the latter's plant, will be decided by the Board of Arbitration during the course of the next few days, and the interested parties notified in time to enable the expropriation proceedings to continue on the 24th inst.

This was the announcement made by the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., chairman of the Board, after he had conferred for a quarter of an hour with two of his colleagues on the application of George Campbell, K.C., that the Board of Trade be allowed, in the public interest, to take part in the proceedings, and after both the city and company representatives had expressed their opposition to any such intervention.

Board's Representative States

Executive Personal Interest Interfered

Mr. Campbell maintained, after a lengthy review of the whole history of the water deal, that the personal interest of the city executive, because of the attitude they had adopted that the plant was worth \$14,000,000, was in direct conflict with their public duties, which were to secure the plant for the city at the lowest possible figure, and that, in the interests of the clty the Board of Trade should be allowed to intervene as a third party and see that the Commissioners had full evidence before them as to the physical value of the property.

Mr. Campbell maintained, after a had the right to be represented by counsel.

Those present in an official capacity were: Commissioners, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., chairman, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Charles E. Fraser, representing the allowed to intervene as a third party and see that the Commissioners had full evidence before them as to the physical value of the property.

Mr. Campbell maintained, after a had the right to be represented by counsel.

physical value of the property.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that during the arbitration proceedings, which had been halted by the Courts, the city had agreed to allow the Board of Trade to participate and to pay their costs, and he asked the city at today's expropriation proceedings whether they were willing to renew that invitation.

CITY REFUSED.

For the city, W. H. Buller, K.C., declared that the city were not prepared to issue such an invitation, and pared to issue such an invitation, and this refusal was supplemented by a statement by Patrick Buchanan, K. C., on behalf of the Water and Power Company, that they did not consent to any such intervention. Pointing out that under the statute, they had to pay part of the costs of the proceedings, and therefore had some say as to whether a third party should interthe one.

vene.

The question of whether the arbitrators had the right to allow the Board of Trade to intervene, hinged on the interpretation of the special status had been assed in 1914, under which the expropriation proceedings are being the Commissioners had the power to need that the commissioners had the power to need the proceeding the commissioners had the power to need the proceeding the commissioners had the power to need the proceeding the commissioners had the power to need the proceeding the proceeding the proceeding the power to need the proceeding the power to the proceeding the proceeding the power to the proceeding the power to the proceeding th

Nesbitt, K.C., chairman, ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; Charles E. Fraser, representing the Montreal Water & Power Company, and J. Emile Vanier, representing the city of Montreal.

Counsel for the company: A. W. Patrick Buchanan, K.C., who explained that his joint counsel, Aime Geoffrion, K.C., was unable to be present at this morning's session.

Counsel for the city: W. H. Butler, K.C., and Guillaume St. Pierre, K.C. For the Board of Trade, George Campbell, K.C., und Brooke Claxton.

LITTLE INTEREST.

There was no public interest shown

There was no public interest shown in the proceedings. Three lines of about 10 chairs apiece had been arranged in the room in which the meeting is being held, but the only occupant was a press photographer waiting until the session concluded. In presenting the application of the Board of Trade Mr. Campbell said: "The Board of Trade ts incorporated by statute and has among other things a special charter power enabling it to engage in judicial proceed.

things a special charter power enabling it to engage in judicial proceedings. It is a body corporate, a rate-payer, and an elector under the city charter and is a large proprietor of real estate, holding property to the assessed value of \$725,000. It is a substantial taxpayer, and is a representative body, in the words of the Prime Minister of Quebec, representing to a large extent the best interests of the community."

After mentioning the proceedings at Quebec by which the city was given the power to acquire the Montreal



Crowds lined the route of march of the Royal Highlanders of Canwhen two local regiments paraded to the Church of St. Andrew and St. yesterday afternoon. The smart color party of the regiments made a impression and is shown below.

# SAYS CANADA CAN

Col. Barre, Commissioned There, Points to Favorable Conditions

#### MONEY THERE SOUND

United Tactlessness of States Blamed for Tariff

"It was the lack of tact displayed by the United States in dealing with the French exporters that led to the recent stringent tariff regulations," Lieut.-Col. Hercule Barre, Canada's trade commissioner to France stated this morning when interviewed at the Windsor Hotel, where he is spending his sick leave from Parls,

"The French manufacturers resented the insistence of the United States Government upon examining their books and refusal to take thel: worf in the matter of costs.

"Quiet watchfulness is the best policy for Canada to pursue while this France-American tariff difficulty exists." Col. Barre continued. "I doubt if there is a country more favorably considered in France than Canada. The deep impression created by the ar-

#### PROFESSOR HOBBS LANDS IN DENMA

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—(U.P. Professor William H. Hobbs of University of Michigan, arrived today aboard the Danish Navy Disco with two members of the Dansp-Hertz Arctic expedition.

Dr. Hobbs and his companions been left by the expedition at steinborg, Greeland.

# MURDER SUSPECTS ARRIVE TONIGH

George C. McDonald at His Wife Left Chicago Yesterday

## DAYTON REMAINS

Third Member of Par Fights Extradition to

George C. McDonald and his w Doris McDonald, arrested at Den-Col., on a warrant for the more of Adelard Bouchard, Laching of driver, and owner, on the night July 17 last, are expected to in Montreal tonight, under

# eal Daily Star.

DAY, OCTOBER

CENTS TWO PRICE

TIES ON CHURCH PARADE





## McGILL INAUGURATES PRACTICAL STUDY COURSE OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILD

course of study of the pre-school child methods of measuring mental development and behavior problems and their under the Department of Child Wel- causes.

Inauguration of the new 10 weeks emotional behavior and intelligence,

## CLEVER STUDENT WINS THREE PRIZES DURING ONE YEAR

DURING ONE YEAR
To win three scholarships
within one year has been the
achievement of Alnatair M.
Watt, 125 Baylo atreet, a second year atudent at McGill
University in the Faculty of
Arts who has Just been awarded the Charles Alexander
scholarship of \$150 for one
year, as a result of special examinations which he wrote at
the end of last month.
Watt was awarded the Jane
Redpath scholarship at the

Watt was awarded the Jano Redpath scholarship at the end of his first year in Arts last spring, when he led the freshman class. The scholarship was founded by the late Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, Montreal.

Bank, Montreal.

In addition he received at that time the Robert Bruce Scholarship which is given from a fund created by the will of the late Robert Bruce of Quebec, valued at \$100 and tenable for three years as a result of the standing he made at the end of his first year.

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## INAUGURATE TWO

#### Sir Arthur Currie Give Address at Mc-Gill Function

Gill Function

Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, will deliver an address
on "Canada's Interest in the Pacific"
on October 28, at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon. Sir Arthur will speak in
connection with the inauguration of
two new half courses at McGill in the
Department of Economics and Political Science on the economic and political relations of Pacific countries
with special reference to Canada's interests there, it was announced at the
University this morning.

Sir Arthur, who headed the Canadian delegation to Honolulu where the
conference of the Institute of Pacific
Relations was held, will speak in Moyse
Hall. Dr. Ira A. Mackay, dean of
the Faculty of Arts will preside, while
all the members of the Economics Department are expected to attend. A
large number of students are to be
present and the lecture will be open to
the public.

The inauguration of the new

present and the lecture will be open to the public.

The inauguration of the new courses at McGill; under assistant Professor W. W. Goforth marks an experimental beginning to further work which will probably lead to the founding of a department of studies of Pacific problems, supplementing the work that is being done in the Gest Chinese Library at McGill.

## CANADA'S POSITION IN LEAGUE AFFAIRS CLEARLY DEFIN

Senator Dandurand Tells of Election to League of Nations

#### MINISTER'S SHOCK

Austen Chamberlain Momentarily Nonplussed, During Meeting

Canada's recent election to the League of Nations' Council caused a general reaction of pleasure and perplexity among other member nations, Senator Raoul Dandurand found. The leader of Canada's delegation, and former president of the League, returned to his home in Montreal this week-end. He made

Montreal this week-end. He made a rapid journey home from Geneva at the conclusion of the session, arriving in Quebec on Saturday mornils aboard the C.P.S. Empress of France.

"What will Canada's attitude be in the Council," has been asked of Mr. Dandurand frequently since the election, he said last night in an interview with The Star.

"Here the world finds a situation unique in history — that of a League composed of independent nations with two nations of the same empire holding seats on the Council. This is the source of perplexity to other nations," he explained.

DEFINED EMPIRE.

DEFINED EMPIRE. Two years ago

Two years ago when Senator Dandurand was president of the League of Nations, he defined the relationship of Great Britain with the Dominions of the British Empire as: "Six nations autonomous administering themselves through pire as: "Six nations autonomous administering themselves through their various Parliaments and executives and speaking and acting in the name of one and the same King within and abroad." He still believes in this definition, he declares. Whenever he is asked what Canada's attitude in the Council will be, he invariably answers: "The same attitude and the same role as that of the other 13 members."

same attitude and the same role as that of the other 13 members."
"People are apt to forget that the Council must be unanimous in its decisions," he continued. "Most questions have a judicial aspect as well regularized on People 2. (Continued on Page 7.)

MANCHES CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP Life-Lasting When one realizes the tremendous im

